THE ROMAN HISTORY OF LUCIUS J. FLORUS.

Made Engliſh.

Beginning with the

LIFE and REIGN OF ROMULUS,

THE FIRST King of the ROMANS,

And divided into four Books.

LONDON,

Printed by T. J. for *Samuel Speed*, near the Inner Temple-Gate in *Fleet-ſtreet*, 1669.

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1669

To his GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Gen. Res. 13 Sept. 43 Dauley v Plan = 1669

I Question not but ſome, minding onely the ſmall diſtance between the Illuſtrious Title at the front of this Epiſtle, and the obſcure name at the bottom, will preſently be apt to paſſe this Cenſure, That there

is no confidence equal to that of a Dedicatory. *A just reproach, I must confesse, nor should I have any thing to retort, were not the necessity and justice which oblig'd me to this addresse, such as rendred my presumption the more pardonable. For finding this Treatise, at its first appearance in the English Tongue, dedicated to the glorious name of* BUCKINGHAM, *how just and unavoydable a motive was it to me, onely rembellishing a Work first communicated by another, to recommend it to the World, under a Patronage not inferiour to the precedent, save onely in point of time?*

Nor does the apparent smallnesse of the Present, abate ought of the encouragement I had to make it, when I consider that it is not the bulk, but value, which gives the rarest productions of Art and Nature their admittance into the Cabinets of Princes. As such therefore, may your Grace be pleased to entertain this Tract, and in this

Micrography of the Roman *affairs, imagine the Iliad of that vaſt Empire repreſented as it were upon a Medal. And as ſome* Virtuoſo, *attentively looking on an Antiquity, and meeting theſe four Letters,* S. P. Q. R. *reflects on it as in Hieroglyphick of the World's greateſt Tranſactions, during ſeveral Centuries of years; So may it be inferr'd from this obſcure and remote addreſſe, that the Many, upon what account ſoever recommended to your Grace's notice, amount not haply to a Square-Root of thoſe, who, unknown, and at a diſtance, ſend up their earneſt wiſhes for your Grace's proſperity; of which number it,*

Your Grace's moſt humble, and moſt obedient Servant.

Jo. Davies.

Advertiſement,

Concerning the Engliſh *Editions of* FLORUS.

THis Epitome of the *Roman* Hiſtory, written by *L. FLORUS*, came firſt abroad in *Engliſh*, about the year .... rendred by a Gentleman, who would not be known to the world by any other name than that of *PHILANACTOPHIL*, upon what account, he gives not any. The ſaid Perſon, afterwards falling upon ſome other Tranſlations, declin'd the former Title, and ſubſcrib'd himſelf thereto, thus, *By the Tranſlator of Florus*, as conceiving his rendring of that Author the moſt conſiderable of his performances.

That Edition wearing out, the Book-

Book-ſeller concern'd therein, bethought himſelf of putting forth a ſecond. In order to the coming forth of this, Dr. *Meric Cauſabon* took ſome pains, that is, he continu'd the firſt Tranſlation, but with ſome alterations here and there, where he conceiv'd the firſt Tranſlator might have rendred the places otherwiſe, that is, more to the ſence and deſigne of *Florus*, than he had done. He alſo illuſtrated ſeveral paſſages with learned Notes and Animadverſions of his own, worthy productions of ſo eminent a perſon. This ſecond Edition came forth during the late Troubles, that is, ſince the year 1651.

The ſaid ſecond Edition alſo, in time, growing ſcarce, it was thought requiſite to put forth a Third, which ſhould not onely comprehend the alterations made by Dr. *Caſaubon*; but alſo be abſolutely different, through the whole Book, from the firſt. And this is the attempt of this third

third Edition; with what successe, will be obvious to those, who shall take the pains to compare the differences between them.

J. D.

It is curious that the Printer should omit the very beginning of the Book!

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Q. a. T.

THE ROMAN HISTORY OF LUCIUS FLORUS *In four Books.*

The First Book.

CHAP. I.

The Birth of Romulus *first King of the Romans, the actions of his youth, the foundation of* Rome, *the death of his Brother* Remus, *the establishment of a Sanctuary in* Rome, *the surprizal of the* Sabine Virgin, Romulus *his death, and translation among the Gods.*

WHen *Romulus*, being by order of *Amulius*, cast into the River, with his Brother *Remus*, could not be drown'd. For not only the *Tiber* check'd its current, but also a She-wolf,

having left her whelps, and following the cry of the infants, suckled them, and became a mother to them. Found thus under a tree, *Faustulus* the Kings Shepherd remov'd them to his cottage, and brought them up. *Alba* was then the Metropolis of *Latium*, built by *Julus*; for he had slighted the *Lavinium*, the City of his Father *Æneas*. *Amulius*, the fourteenth of the race of these Kings, then ruled; having expell'd his Brother *Numitor*, of whose daughter was born *Romulus*. Therefore in the first heat of his youth, he forc'd his Uncle *Amulius* out of his Fortresse, and restor'd his Grand-father; but he himself, pleas'd with the River, and Mountains, wherin he had bin brought up, was designing within himself the walls of a new City. They were Twins; and whether of them should first enter upon the Government, they thought fit to referre to the decision of the Gods. *Remus* took his station on Mount *Aventine*, the other on Mount *Palatine*. The former first saw six Vultures, but the latter, though afterwards, saw twelve. So having the better by augury, he layd the foundations of his City, great with hopes, that it would be a martial one; so those birds, accustom'd to blood and prey, promised. For the securing of the new City, a Trench seem'd sufficient, the narrowness whereof while *Remus* derided, and scornfully leap'd over, he was put to death, whether by

by order from his Brother, is not certainly known. He certainly prov'd the first victime, and consecrated the fortification of the new City with his blood. He had fram'd rather the Idæa of a City, than a City. Inhabitants were wanting. Hard by, there was a grove; he made it a Sanctuary; and immediately great numbers of men, *Latines*, some Shepherds, *Tuscians*, and some from beyond the seas, *Phrygians*, who came [into those parts] under the conduct of *Æneas*, and *Arcadians*, under that of *Evander*, came into him. So, of diverse principles he made up one body as it were, and was himself the founder of the *Roman* people. But a people of men onely could last but one age. They therefore desired to inter-marry with their neighbours, which not obtain'd by fair means, was effected by force. For pretending to shew some exercises on Horseback, the Virgins who came to the show, became a prey; and that occasion'd Wars. The *Veientes* are defeated, and put to flight: The City of the *Cæninenses* was taken and destroy'd. Besides, the King himself, with his own hands, brought the rich spoils of their King, to *Jupiter Feretrius*. The gates [of *Rome*] were betrayd to the *Sabines* by a Virgin, not fraudulently; but she had desir'd for her reward what they had on their left arms; whether she meant their shields or bracelets is doubtful. They to keep

their word, and be reveng'd of her, overwhelmed her with their shields. So the enemies being got to the walls, there was a sharp engagement in the very * Forum: so that *Romulus* pray'd to *Jupiter* to put a stop to the shameful retreat of his people. Thence came the Temple, and [name of] *Jupiter Stator*. At length, the [Virgins who had been] surpriz'd, run in between the engaged parties, with their hair dishevell'd. So a peace was made with *Tatius*, and a league entred into; and a strange thing follow'd, [to wit] that the enemies, leaving their own habitations, remov'd into the new City, and bestow'd the wealth of their Ancestors on their Sons in law, as a portion [with their Daughters.] Their forces being in a short time increased, the most prudent King reduc'd the Commonwealth to this state, that the young men, being divided into Tribes, should be ready, with Horse and Armes, for any unexpected occasions of War; that the counsel of the Commonwealth should be managed by the old men, who, for their authority were called *Fathers*; for their age, a *Senate*. These things thus setled, while he was speaking to the people, without the City, neer the Pool of *Capra*, he was of a sudden taken out of their sight. Some think him cut to pieces by the Senate, for the harshnesse of his dispositon; but the tempest then rising, with an

* *In Foro.*

an Eclipse of the Sun, were look'd on as arguments of his Apotheosis. Which [opinion] *Julius Proculus* soon after confirm'd, affirming that he had seen *Romulus* in a more Majestick form, then he had bin in before; that he further commanded, they should honour him as a Deity; and that the Gods would have him called in Heaven by the name of *Quirinus*; and that so *Rome* should have the Soveraignty of the world.

CHAP. II.

Numa Pompilius *succeeds* Romulus; *his Piety; his setlement of Religious affairs.*

NUma *Pompilius* succeeded *Romulus*. They of their own accord desir'd this man [for their King] for the greatnesse of his piety. He instructed them in sacrifices, and ceremonies, and what ever relates to the worship of the immortall Gods. He instituted Priests, Augurs, the *Saly*, and the other sacerdotal Functions; and distributed the year into twelve months, and appointed the days of pleading and vacation. He gave them the [sacred] Bucklers, and the Image of *Pallas*, as certain secret pledges of the Empire, as also double-fac'd *Janus*, the Symbol of peace and war.

He first appointed fire to be kept in by the Vestal Virgins, that in imitation of the celestial constellations, the Guardian-flame of the Empire should be vigilantly continu'd. These things [he pretended he had receiv'd] by the inspirations of the Goddesse *Egeria*, that his barbarous subjects might the more willingly submit thereto. In fine, he brought that unciviliz'd people to so much moderation, that an Empire acquir'd by violence and usurpation, was administred with piety and justice.

CHAP. III.

Tullus Hostilius *succeeds* Numa. *He instructs the* Romans *about military engagements; declares a war against the people of* Alba; *The famous engagement between the three* Horatij *and the three* Curiatij; *The treachery of the* Latines *in the War against the* Fidenates.

A. V. C. 82. NExt to *Numa Pompilius* came *Tullus Hostilius*, on whom the Kingdom was freely bestow'd, in acknowledgement of his vertue. This man introduc'd military discipline, and the art of war. Having therefore train'd up the young men in these exercises, he presum'd to provoke the *Albani*, a considerable, and for a long time, a soveraign people. But their

their Forces on both sides being equal after many engagements, to bring the war to a period, the fates of both nations were committed to the decision of the *Horatij* and *Curiatij*, three Brethren twins, chosen of each side. 'Twas a doubtful and noble conflict, and the issue of it admirable. For the three on the other side being wounded, on this two slain, the surviving *Horatius*, adding subtilty to valour, that he might distract the enemy, counterfeits flight, and setting on them one after another as they were able to pursue him, overcomes them all. Thus (a glory not easily found elsewhere) by the hand of one man, there was gotten a victory which the Victor soon stain'd with Parricide. Seeing his own Sister bewailing to find about him the spoils of one indeed betroath'd to her, but an enemy, he reveng'd that so unseasonable an affection of the Virgin with his sword. The Laws would have punish'd the act, but gallantry rescu'd the parracide, and his crime was much below his glory. Nor was it long ere the *Albane* broke his faith: For coming out as Auxiliaries to the *Romans* in the war against the *Fidenates*, according to the league, they stood between the two Armies, expecting whether of them Fortune would favour. But the crafty King perceiving his Auxiliaries ready to side with the enemy, takes courage as if he had commanded them so to

do; whereupon our men were animated, the enemies cast down with fear. So the evil design of the revolting party prov'd fruitless. Therefore the enemy being defeated, he caus'd *Metius Sufetius*, the breaker of the league, to be fastened between two Chariots, and drawn to pieces by wild Horses. Nay he demolish'd the City *Alba* [treating it] though it had been a parent, now as a corrival [of *Rome*] having first translated all the wealth of the City, and the very Inhabitants, to *Rome*: that so an ally'd City might not seem to have been destroyd, but reunited to its own body.

CHAP. IV.

Ancus Martius, Numa's *Grand-son is advanc'd to the Throne, after* Tullus Hostilius; *he builds the Walls of* Rome, *and a Bridge over the* Tiber, *and sends a Colony to* Hostia.

113. THen reigned *Ancus Martius*, Grand-child, by a daughter, to *Pompilius*, of a disposition like that of his Grand-father. This Prince therefore compass'd the ancient Fortifications with a wall, and made a Bridge over the *Tiber*, and sent a Colony to *Ostia*, seated at the falling of the River into the Sea; as it were then foreseeing it would come to passe, that

that the wealth and provisions of the whole world, would be brought to that maritime store-house of the City.

CHAP. V.

Tarquinius Priscus, a foreigner, is for his vertue, advanc'd to Royalty; heightens the glory of the Senate; would have encreas'd the order of Knights, but is diverted from it by the Augur Nevius; *his military atchievements; what ornaments of the Empire were of his invention.*

NExt *Tarquinius Priscus*, although a Foreigner, courting the Scepter, obtains it, for his industry, and accomplishments; for, born at *Corinth*, he had improv'd the Grecian inclinations, by the artifices of *Italy*. This man heightned the majesty of the Senate, by adding to their number, and augmented the order of Knights with three Centuries, though *Actius Nevius*, chief of the Augurs, opposed that augmentation. Whom the King asked, by way of tryal, *whether, that which he then thought of could be done?* The other having consulted Augury answer'd, *that it could.* Now what I thought of, said he, was, *whether I could cut that whetstone with* 138.

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the razor? *Thou maist*, said the Augur, and he cut it. Hence came Augury to be sacred among the *Romans*. Nor was *Tarquinius* less expert in war than peace; for by frequent engagements he subdu'd the twelve nations of *Tuscia*; and thence came the *Fasces*, the Robes us'd by Kings and Augurs, Ivory chairs, for Senators, Rings, Ornaments for the Knights, Heralds coats, the Robes borderd with purple [worn by children of noble families.] Thence also came triumphing in gilt chariots, drawn by four horses, painted and triumphal garments, in fine, all the Ensigns and Ornaments; which render imperial dignity the more conspicuous.

CHAP. VI.

Servius Tullius *comes to the Government by subtilty; He causes an estimate to be taken of the* Roman *wealth; and distinguishes the People into several Orders and Degrees.*

172. NExt *Servius Tullius* invades the Government of the City; nor did the meanness [of his extraction] hinder him, though descended of a Woman-slave. For *Tanaquil*, the wife of *Tarquinius*, had brought him up nobly, encourag'd by the excellency of his endow-

endowments; and a flame ſeen ſurrounding his head had portended his future greatneſs. Therefore upon the death of *Tarquinius*, haveing by the aſſiſtance of the Queen, gotten the Lievtenancy of the Government for a time, he managed affairs ſo prudently, that he ſeemed lawfully poſſeſs'd of a Kingdom, into which he had crept by fraud. By this man the Roman People were rejected in order to *Taxes*, diſtributed into ſeveral degrees, and diſpoſed into Courts and Companies. By this King's prudence, the Commonwealth was brought to ſo good order, that all diſtinctions of Eſtates, Honours, Age, Profeſſions, and Offices, were put into Tables, as if the government of the greateſt City, ſhould be as exactly regulated, as that of the meaneſt Family.

CHAP. VII.

Tarquin *comes to the Crown by the Maſſacre of* Servius; *the horrid wickedneſs of his wife* Tullia; *His cruelty and pride render him odious to the People; he cauſes his own Son to be ſcourged, out of a deſign to abuſe the* Gabij; *and builds a Temple at the Capitol. Preſages of* Romes continuance. 218.

TArquin, ſurnamed, from his deportment, the *Proud*, was the laſt of all the Kings.

He

He chose rather violently to possess himself of, then patiently expect, the Kingdom of his Ancestors, held from him by *Tullius*: and having sent some to murder him, he no better manag'd his usurped power than he had acquir'd it. Of the same humour was his wife *Tullia*, who (to salute her Husband King) being in a Charriot, drove the startled Horses over the bloody Corps of her Father. But he, grown insupportable to the Senate, by reason of the slaughters committed among them, to all, by reason of his pride (which to good men is more intollerable than cruelty) having glutted his inhumanity at home, at length turns against the Enemies. Whereupon *Ardea*, *Ocriculum*, *Gabij*, *Suessa*, *Pometia*, strong Cities of *Latium* were taken in. Nay even then his own issue felt his cruelty. For he stuck not to beat his own Son with Rods, to the end that, pretending himself a Renegado among the Enemies, he might be credited by them. Who being entertain'd by the *Gabij*, as he expected, and asking counsel by Messengers, of his Father what he would have done; the answer was (strange pride!) that he struck off the the tops of the highest Poppies with a Wand, intimating thereby, that the chiefest Persons among the *Gabij* were to be put to death. Yet out of the spoils of the reduced
240. Cities he built a Temple; which coming to be

be conſecrated, all the other Gods complying (a thing hardly credible) onely *Juventas* and *Terminus* oppoſed it. The obſtinacy of the Deities pleas'd the Augures, as promiſing all things ſhould be firm and eternal. But what was dreadful, is, that, at the foundation of the Structure, a mans head was found; and it was the general perſwaſion, that the moſt favourable prodigy portended [that *Rome* ſhould be] the Seat of the Empire, and ſupream head of the World. So long did the *Romans* endure the King's pride, while luſt was kept out; that inſolency they thought intolerable in his Sons, one of whom having raviſh'd *Lucretia*, a moſt accompliſh'd Lady, the Matron, to avoid the infamy kill'd her ſelf. Whereupon the Kings were deprived of their power.

CHAP. VIII.

A ſhort account of the reign of the ſeven Kings, and a rehearſal of what was moſt remarkably done by them, in order to the advancment of the Commonwealth.

THis is the firſt age, and as it were, infancy of the *Roman* People, while they lived under ſeven Kings, [perſons] through a certain deſign of the Fates, ſo different in their

their inclinations as was requisite for the convenience and advantage of the Commonwealth. For what more daring than *Romulus*? such a person was necessary for the usurpation of a Kingdom. What more religious than *Numa*? such a one affairs requir'd, that an unciviliz'd People might be softned by the fear of the Gods. What a person was that Author of military discipline *Tullus*? how necessary to men of warlike spirits, that valour might be guided by conduct? What did the Architect *Ancus*? How fit to dilate the City by a Colony, enlarge it by a Bridge, fortifie it with a Wall. Again, what splendor acrew'd to the supream People [of the World] from the Ornaments and Enfigns of *Tarquinius*, that is, from the very habits? What did the taxes impos'd by *Servius* produce, but that the Commonwealth might be assured of its own strength? in fine, the insupportable Tyranny of the proud [*Tarquin*] was of some, nay very great advantage. For so it came to pass, that a People, exasperated by injuries, was inflam'd with a desire of Liberty.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

The Regal Dignity transferr'd to the Consuls, Brutus *and* Collatinus; *the latter of whom is depos'd for his being descended from the Royal Family,* Publicola *is put into his place;* Brutus *discovering his own Sons siding with the* Tarquins, *puts them to death.*

THe *Roman* People therefore mov'd by a certain inspiration of the Gods to rescue its liberty, and revenge the honor of [outrag'd] chastity, and putting themselves under the conduct of *Brutus* and *Collatinus* (to whom the noble Matron had at her death recommended her revenge) of a sudden forsake their King, spoyl his goods, and consecrate the Land he was posses'd of to their God *Mars*, and transfer the supream power to those asserters of their Liberty, with an alteration onely of the form Government and the Title. For where it had been perpetual, they would have it annual; in stead of a single person, two, lest the supremacy being in one, or too long continu'd [in more] might be corrupted: and in stead of *Kings* they call'd them *Consuls*, that they might remember they were oblig'd to consult, or procure the good of their Citi- 244.

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zens. So exceſſive was the joy conceiv'd a this new [aſſertion of] Liberty, that they would hardly believe that change of Government, but diſplac'd one of the Conſuls, and forc'd him to leave the City, for no other reaſon than his name and extraction from the [ejected] Kings. Whereupon *Valerius Publicola*, being put into his place, us'd his utmoſt endeavours to advance the majeſty of a free People. For he not onely caus'd the Faſces [the Enſigns of Conſular dignity] to be bow'd before them, at a publick aſſembly, but alſo ordered appeals to the People from the Sentence of the Conſuls. And that his Houſe, built like a Cittadel, might give no offence, he caus'd it to be built lower, in a plain place. But *Brutus* courted the City-applauſe, by the deſtruction and parricide of his own Family. For having diſcover'd that his Sons endeavour'd the reſtauration of the Kings, he dragged them into the *Forum*, and before the whole aſſembly, caus'd them to be ſcourg'd with Rods, and afterwards cut off their heads: that he might plainly ſeem, as a publick Parent, inſtead of his own Children, to have adopted the People of *Rome*. The *Roman* People being thenceforth free, firſt took up Arms againſt the Foreigners upon the account of Liberty, next about Territories, then for their Allies, and laſtly for Glory and Empire, the

the neighboring Nations assaulted them of all sides. For having no Land of their own adjoyning to the City, (all but *Rome* belonging to the Enemies) and lying as it were in a crossway between *Latium*, and the *Tusci*, at which Gate soever they sallyed out, they fell among enemies, [which continu'd] till that, as it were by a certain Contagion, they over-run all, and having possessed themselves of all the neighboring places, they reduced all *Italy* under their Jurisdiction.

CHAP. X.

Porsenna *King of* Etruria, *siding with the* Tarquins, *comes with a powerful Army before* Rome, *reduces it to extream necessity, and is ready to force it; but astonished at the prodigious gallantry of* Mutius, Horatius, *and* Clelia, *he makes an allyance with the Romans. The Combat between* Brutus *and* Tarquin's *Son, wherein they both fell.*

After the expulsion of the Kings, the first arms the people took up, were for [assertion of] their Liberty. For *Porsenna*, King of *Etruria*, was in sight with a powerful Army, and brought along with him the *Tarquins*. However, though he pressed hard upon them 246.

by Arms and Famine, and having poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Janiculum*, was lodg'd at the enterance of the City, yet they broke his attempts, nay beat him back; and at laſt put him into ſuch amazement, that though he had much the advantage, he entred into a friendly League with thoſe whom he had almoſt overcome. Then flouriſh'd thoſe Romane Prodigies and Miracles, *Horatius*, *Mutius*, *Clelia*, of whom did not the Annals make mention, they would now ſeem Fables. For *Horatius Cocles*, finding himſelf not able alone to remove the preſſing Enemies, the Bridge being broken down behinde him, ſwam croſs the *Tiber*, with his Arms about him. *Mutius Scævola* attempted the Kings perſon in his Tent; but finding his blow ſpent in vain upon one of his Courtiers, he thruſt his hand into the fire, and heightens the Kings terror by policy: *That thou mayeſt be ſatisfied what a perſon thou haſt eſcaped* [know] *that three hundred of us have ſworn the ſame thing* [thy death,] when in the mean time (a thing dreadful to relate) he [who ſpoke] was undaunted, the other [the King] trembled as if his own hand had been burning. Thus the Men. But that no ſex might want its praiſe, ſee alſo the gallantry of Virgins! *Clelia*, one of the Hoſtages delivered to the King, having got out of cuſtody, croſs'd the *Tiber* on horſeback. So that the King ſtartled at ſo many,

and

and so great Prodigies of Valour, kindly dismiss'd them, and set them at liberty. The *Tarquins* continu'd the War, till *Brutus* kill'd *Aruntes* the Kings Son, with his own hand, and dy'd himself upon him, of a mutual wound he had receiv'd from his adversary, as if he would have pursu'd the Adulterer even to hell.

CHAP. XI.

The Latines *engage in the quarrel of the* Tarquins, *give battel to the* Romanes, *by whom they are defeated. The other neighboring Nations disturb their quiet; The* Romanes *fight for the dilatation of their Territories;* Quinctius Cincinnatus *taken from the Plough to be Dictator; He subdues the* Æqui, *and treats them as beasts.*

THe *Latines* also, out of emulation and envy [to the *Romanes*] took up the quarrel of the *Tarquins*; to the end, that a people who commanded abroad, might at least be made slaves at home. Wherefore, the whole Country of *Latium*, under the Conduct of *Mamilius Tusculanus*, couragiously undertake to revenge the Kings quarrel. They engage at the Lake *Regillus*, a long time with a suspence of success, till the Dictator himself *Posthumius*

caſt one of his Enſigns among the enemies, (a new and remarkable ſtratagem) that it might be recover'd again by running [upon them.]

* Titus Æ. E. * *Titus Æbutius Elva*, Maſter of the Horſe, commanded the Bridles to be taken off (that alſo was ſtrange) that they might charge with with the greater violence. In fine, ſo ſharp was the engagement, that it is reported the Gods were preſent at it, [particularly] two, mounted on white Horſes, whom none doubted but they were *Caſtor* and *Pollux*. Whereupon the General [of the Romane Army] worſhipped, and, in caſe he had the victory, promis'd them Temples; which he afterwards performed, [accounting it] as due pay to the Auxiliary Gods. Hitherto all the wars were for Liberty. Afterwards they were in perpetual hoſtility with the ſame *Latines*, about their Confines. *Sora* (who would believe it) and
238. *Algidum* were formidable places. *Satricum* and *Corniculum* were but Provinces. For the reduction of *Veij* and the *Borilli* [two wretched places] ('tis a ſhame to ſay it) but we triumphed. *Tibur*, which is now as it were the Suburbs [of *Rome*,] and *Præneſte*, a pleaſant Summer-walk, were not attempted, till after Vows were made in the Capitol [for their reduction.] *Fæſulæ* was then what *Taphra* is of late; the Grove of *Aricinum*, what the *Hyrcinian* Forreſt was; *Fregellæ*, as conſiderable

able as *Gesloriacum* [is now in our days.] * *Liris* then, what *Euphrates* now, [towit, the limits of the Empire.] The taking of *Corioli* (Oh shame) was thought so glorious, that *C. Marcius Coriolanus* made the reduction of it part of his name, as if he had subdu'd *Numantia* or *Africk*. There are also to be seen the spoils taken from *Antius*, which *C. Mænius* hung up in the most eminent place of the *Forum*, after he had taken the Enemies Fleet, if that were one, for there were but six War-ships. But that number in those beginnings [of Empire] made a considerable Naval Force. But the most obstinate of the *Latines* were the *Æqui* and the *Volsci*, and, as I may say, perpetual enemies. But these were particularly subdu'd by *L. Quinctius*, that Dictator taken from the Plough, who by his incomparable Conduct reliev'd the Camp of the Consul *L. Minucius*, though besieg'd and ready to be taken. It happen'd to be then about the midst of Sowing-time, when the Lictor took the Patrician at his work, holding the Plough. He went immediately thence to the Army [where] that he might do nothing disconsonant from his Rural Employment, he caused the subdued enemies, like beasts, to pass under the yoke. So the Expedition being over, the triumphant Husbandman return'd to his Oxen. Oh ye

* *Or, as others,* Tygris: *the common Edition (not so well)* Tiburis.

Gods! With what diligence [was it done?] The War, from the beginning to its period, lasted but sixteen days; as if it should seem, the Dictator hasted to the Countrey-work he had left behinde him.

CHAP. XII.

The Veientes *war with the* Romanes; *the Family of the* Fabij *undertake the Engagement; they are unfortunately defeated by the Enemies; but that loss is recompens'd by many Victories obtain'd against the* Falisci, *the* Fidenates, *and the* Veientes.

BUt our continual Enemies (by reason of their yearly Incursions) were the *Veientes* [a people] of *Etruria*; so that the single Family of the *Fabij* promis'd an extraordinary Assistance, and waged a private war against them. But the misfortune which befel them,
274. was sufficiently memorable. There were killed of them near *Cremeræ*, three hundred and six, a Patrician Army: and the gate, at which they went out to that Engagement is called the *Unfortunate*. But that loss was retriv'd by great Victories, several strong places being reduced by divers other Generals, though with various success. The *Falisci* came in of their

their own accord. The *Fidenates* were burnt in the fire they had kindled themſelves; the *Veientes* ſpoil'd and utterly deſtroy'd. The *Faliſci* being beſieged, admired the integrity of the [Romane] General, and juſtly, ſince of his own accord, he ſent back bound unto them the Pedant, who would have betrayed their 359. City, together with thoſe children he had thence brought with him. For *Furius Camillus*, a pious and prudent perſon, accounted that a true Victory, which was obtained without breach of Faith or Honor. The *Fidenates*, finding themſelves too weak to do ought by open hoſtility, to frighten [their enemies] mareh'd, after a dreadful manner, with Firebrands [in their hands,] and Garlands of divers colours twiſted about like Serpents; but the fatal Dreſs proved the fore-runner of their deſtruction. How powerful the *Veientes* were, 327. a Siege of ten years ſhows. Then was our firſt wintering in Tents, and that the Garriſons were paid during that ſeaſon; and the ſoldiers of their own accord oblig'd themſelves by oath, not to return till the City were taken. The Spoils of *Lartes Tolumnius*, King [of the *Veientes*] were brought to *Jupiter Feretrius*. In fine, the deſtruction of that City was not 347. compaſs'd by Scaling-ladders nor Storming, 325. but by Mines and Stratagems. Nay, the prey 357. was thought ſo exceſſive, that the tenths were

ſent to Pythian *Apollo*, and the whole *Roman* people was call'd to participate of the pillage. Such were the *Veientes* then; but now, who remembers they ever had a being? What remainders are there of them? what track? Hiſtory can hardly perſuade us that there were any ſuch people as the *Veientes*.

CHAP. XIII.

The Gauls *over-run* Italy; *beſiege* Cluſium; *raiſe the ſiege and march directly towards* Rome; *by the way they fight the* Roman *Army, and defeat it; They fire* Rome; *maſſacre the Senators; beſiege the Capitol, into which* Manlius *had retreated with the choice of the* Roman *youth. The beſieg'd having held out long are at laſt forc'd to capitulate; As they are paying the ſumme agreed upon,* Camillus *charges the* Gaules, *who are forc'd from* Rome, *and extirpated.*

AFter this, either through the envy of the Gods, or by deſtiny, the ſwift current of the proſperous Empire was check'd a little by the incurſion of the *Galli Senones*, which time, whether it were more diſmal in reſpect of the loſſes [which happened to the *Romans*,] or more memorable for the diſcoveries of their gallantry,

gallantry, I know not. So extraordinary was the calamity, that I think it ſent from above, as a tryal, whereby the immortal Gods would diſcover, whether the Romane vertue might deſerve the Empire of the World. The *Galli Senones*, a Nation naturally ſavage, utterly unacquainted with morality, beſides of great ſtature, and uſing armes proportionable thereto, were ſo terrible in all reſpects, that they ſeem'd born, for the deſtruction of men, and deſolation of Cities. Theſe heretofore coming in great numbers from the utmoſt * parts of * the Earth, and the all-ſurrounding Ocean, when they had waſted all lay in their way, having planted themſelves between the *Alps* and the River *Po*, and not content there alſo, wander'd up and down *Italy*, and beſieg'd the City *Cluſium*. The *Romanes* intercede for their Aſſociates and Allyes. According to cuſtome, Ambaſſadors were ſent. But what juſtice [could be expected] among Barbarians? They grow the more inſolent, and thereupon reſolve upon a fight. Riſing therefore from *Cluſium*, and taking their march towards *Rome*, the Conſul *Fabius* meets them with an army, at the River *Allia*. The defeat at *Cremera*, was not more ſhameful; and therefore *Rome* numbers that day among the unfortunate. The [Romane] Army being defeated, they approach'd the

* *Et cingente omnia Oceano.*

362.

Walls

Walls of the City, wherein there was no Garrison. Then it was, or never, that the true Roman greatnesse of mind appeared. First the more ancient, who had exercised the highest charges of Magistracy, meet in the *Forum*, and the Priest performing there the ceremony of devowing, they consecrate themselves to the Gods presiding over the dead; and returning immediately thence every one to his own house, as they were then in their long Robes, and their richest ornaments, they seated themselves in their Ivory Chairs, that when the enemy came, they might die in their dignity. The Priests and Flamens taking what was most sacred in the Temples, bury part in the ground, put up in empty casks, and carry part along with them in Wagons. The Vestal Virgins also, barefoot, follow their sacred mysteries departing [from the City.] Then is it reported, that *L. Albinius*, one of the meaner sort of people, took in the distress'd Virgins into his cart, putting out of it his wife and children. So far at that time, and amidst those extremities, did the consideration of publick devotion smother private concernments. The choice youth (hardly amounting to the number of a thousand, as is certain) went into the Capitol, under the command of *Manlius*, praying *Jupiter*, whom they consider'd as there present, that as they were come thither to

to defend his Temple, ſo he would protect their valour with his Deity. In the mean time, the *Gaules* were approach'd, and finding the City open, entred it, at firſt with a certain fear, leſt there might be ſome ambuſh, but afterwards, finding all quiet, they ruſh in, with ſhouting and violence. They go into the houſes ſtanding wide open, where at firſt having worſhipped the venerable Senators ſitting in their Ivory Chairs, having on their purple Robes, as if they had been Gods or Genii, afterwards finding them to be men, and thoſe not deigning to anſwer them, they maſſacre them with a cruelty great as their former veneration, burn the Houſes, and with fire, ſword, and help of hands lay the whole City deſolate, and even with the ground. Seven months (who would believe it?) the Barbarians found work enough about one mount, trying all the ways they could imagine, both day and night, to reduce it. Whom at length coming under [the Fortreſſe] in the night time, *Manlius*, alarm'd by the noiſe of a Gooſe, forc'd down from the top of the mount; and, to diſcourage the enemies, though he was in great want of proviſions, yet to expreſſe his confidence, he caſt down loaves of bread from the Fort. And on a certain day, he ſent *Fabius* the Prieſt out of the Fort, ordering him to paſſe through the enemies guards,

to

to perform a ſolemn ſacrifice on the mount *Quirinal*. And he, by the protection of Religion, return'd ſafe through the midſt of the enemies weapons, and brought word that the Gods were appeaſed. At length, the Barbarians wearyed out with their own ſiege ſelling their departure at a thouſand weight of gold, yet even in that inſolent enough, when into their ballance, though unequal, they alſo put a ſword, with this proud exprobration, *Wo to the vanquiſh'd*; *Camillus* falling of a ſudden upon the rear of them, made ſuch a ſlaughter, that all tracks of the former conflagration were defaced by a deluge of *Gauliſh* blood. Here we have reaſon to give thanks to the immortal Gods for the greatneſſe of our misfortune. Since that the fire took away the cottages of the Shepherds, and that flame ſmother'd the poverty of *Romulus*. For what was the effect of that conflagration, but that a City deſign'd to be the manſion of Men and Gods, ſhould not be deſtroy'd or laid deſolate, but ſeem rather cleanſed and expiated. Being therefore preſerv'd by *Manlius*, and reſtor'd by *Camillus*, it roſe up againſt the neighbouring Nations with greater earneſtneſſe and vigour. And firſt, not thinking it enough to
306. have forc'd that Nation of the *Gauls* from the walls of *Rome*, under the conduct of the ſame *Camillus*, it ſo purſued the wretched remainders

ders of them ſtragling up and down *Italy*, that now there is no track of their having been in the world. Once they were put to the ſlaughter at the River *Anien*, where *Manlius* having taken away from one of the Barbarians, (with whom he had fought hand to hand) among other ſpoils, a gold chain, gave occaſion for the name of the *Torquati*. Another time in the Field of *Pontinus*, at ſuch another combat, when *M. Valerius*, aſſiſted by a ſacred bird, brought away the ſpoils of the purſuing *Gaul*, deriv'd to his family the name of *Corvinus*. And not many years after *Dolabella* utterly deſtroy'd all that remain'd of them in *Italy* neer the Lake of *Vadimon*, that there might not any one of that nation ſurvive, who ſhould boaſt that *Rome* was ſet on fire by it. 312. 404. 429.

CHAP. XIV.

The war againſt the Latines, *who envy the glory of the Romans.* Manlius Torquatus *put his Son to death for fighting contrary to his orders*; Decius *devotes himſelf to death, for the ſafety of the Army.*

MAnlius *Torquatus* and *Decius Mas* being Conſuls, the people of *Rome* turn'd their arms from the *Gauls*, upon the *Latines*, a peo- 413.

a people always indeed troublesome, out of envy to their Empire and Magistracy, but now somewhat the more out of a contempt, upon the burning of the City. So that they demanded to be made free Denizens of *Rome*, and to participate of the Government and Magistracy, and (if they did not) presum'd they could do more than fight the *Romans*. But who will wonder that at that time the enemy should give way; when one of the Consuls put his own Son to death, though Conquerour, for fighting contrary to his orders, as preferring Obedience before Victory? The other, as it were by an instinct of the Gods, having cover'd his face, devoted himself to the *Dii Manes*, at the head of the Army; whereupon rushing in among the thickest of the enemies weapons, he open'd a new way to victory by the track of his own blood.

CHAP. XV.

The war with the Sabins; *the* Romans *waste all their Territories, under the conduct of the Consul* Curius Dentatus.

403. After the *Latines*, they set upon the *Sabines*, who, unmindful of the Allyance entred into under *Titus Tatius*, had, by a certain

tain contagion of war, joyn'd with the *Latines*. But *Curius Dentatus* being Conſul, they waſted with fire and ſword all that Tract, compaſs'd by the *Nar* and the ſprings of *Velini*, as far as the *Adriatick* Sea. By which victory, ſo great a multitude of people, and ſo great an extent of territory was reduc'd under their juriſdiction, that whether were more conſiderable, even he who had ſubdu'd them was not able to judge.

CHAP. XVI.

The war with the Samnites *ſiding with thoſe of* Capua; *the Soil whereof is commended; The* Romans *ſpend fifty years in that war; they are defeated at the ſtreight of* Arpaja; *they revenge that affront upon the* Samnites.

MOv'd at the petitions of *Campania*, they engage againſt the *Samnites*, not upon their own, but, which is moſt glorious, the account of their Aſſociates; There was indeed a league between the *Romans* and both thoſe Nations; but the *Campanians* had treated firſt, and confirm'd what they had done, by an abſolute ſurrender of all they had. So that the people of *Rome* manag'd the war againſt the *Samnites*, as if they had been themſelves concern'd. 410.

cern'd. *Campania* is the nobleſt region, not onely of *Italy*, but even of the whole world. Nothing more pleaſant then its Aire; in a word it produces Flowers twice a year. Nothing more fertile then its Soile; whence it is called the Theatre of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*. Nothing more hoſpitable then its ſhores. Here are thoſe noble harbors, *Caieta*, *Miſenus*, and *Baiæ*, famous for its baths, *Lucrinus* and *Avernus*, which are as ſo many with-drawing-rooms of the Ocean. Here the mountains are cloath'd with vines, as the *Gaurus*, *Falernus*, *Maſſicus*, and the moſt pleaſant of all *Veſuvius*, *Ætna's* competitor in caſting out fire. The maritine Cities are *Formiæ*, *Cumæ*, *Puteoli*, *Naples*, *Herculaneum*, *Pompeij*, and *Capua*, the chiefeſt of all theſe Cities, heretofore accounted one of the three greateſt, *Rome* and *Carthage* being the other two. For this City, for thoſe Regions, the Roman people invaded the *Samnites*, a Nation, if you enquire after its wealth, armed with gold and ſilver weapons, and clad in garments of divers colours even to exceſſe; if you reſpect their ſubtlety in laying ambuſhes, ſtragling in the receſſes of Woods and Mountains; if their rage and fury, exaſperated for the deſtruction of *Rome*, by horrid imprecations, and humane ſacrifices; if their obſtinacy, the more enrag'd and irreconcileable by their misfortunes, after ſix breaches

of

of the League between them and the *Romans*. Yet, in the ſpace of fifty years, the *Roman* people ſubdu'd and tamed theſe people, by the *Fabij* and *Papirij*, the Fathers and their Children, ſo far that they laid waſte the very ruins of their Cities, that at this day *Samnium* may be looked for even in *Samnium*, nor can it eaſily be ſeen, what ſhould give occaſion for four and twenty Triumphs. But the greateſt and moſt remarkable overthrow we received from that Nation, was at the ſtreight paſſage neer *Caudium*, under the Conſulſhip of *Veturius* and *Poſt-humius*. For the Army being ſhut up by ſurprize within that wood, whence it could not get out, *Pontius*, General of the enemies wondring at ſo fair an opportunity, conſulted his Father *Herennius*, who wiſely, as an experienc'd man, adviſed him, *to ſet them all at Liberty, or put them to the Sword.* He choſe rather to make them paſs diſarm'd under the Yoak, that they might not think themſelves oblig'd by his kindneſs, but be the more eager enemies after that affront. The Conſuls therefore, by a voluntary ſurrender of themſelves, took off the diſhonour of the Treaty, and the Souldiery crying for revenge (a thing ſtrange to relate) under the conduct of *Papirius*, expreſs'd their being enrag'd, with their Swords drawn all along the way, before they came to engage, and the enemy himſelf rela- 432.

ted, that in the engagement, the eyes of the *Romans* ſparkled as fire. Nor was there any end of the ſlaughter, till they had brought the enemies, and the General of them under the yoke.

CHAP. XVII.

The nations of Italy *conſpire againſt* Rome; Fabius Maximus *defeats their Army; His fellow Conſul,* Decius, *following the example of his Father, devoted himſelf to death.*

HItherto the people of *Rome* warr'd againſt particular nations one after another, but now it hath to do with them combin'd; yet is able to deal with all. The *Etruſci*, divided into twelve ſeveral people; the *Umbri*, as yet untouch'd, the ancienteſt of all *Italy*, the remainders of the *Samnites*, all theſe upon a ſudden conſpire together the utter * ruine of the Romane name. The conjunction of ſo many and ſo conſiderable Nations ſtruck a great terror. There march'd up and down *Etruria* the Enſigns of four hoſtile Armies. The *Ciminian* wood lying in the midſt, as unpaſſable before, as the

* *Etruſcorum* 12. *populi, Umbri in id tempus intacti, antiquiſſimus Italiæ populus, Samnitium reliqui, in excidium Romani nominis repente conjurant.* Thus *Vrſinus*, and other Editions

Cale-

Caledonian or *Hercynian* Forrests, was so great a terrour then, that the Senate ordered the Consul not to expose himself to so great a danger. But nothing of all this startled the General, or diverted him from sending his Brother before, to enquire into the Avenues of the Forrest. He having put on a shepherds habit, observed all in the night time, and brings an account of it. Thus then did *Fabius Maximus* without any hazard, terminate a most hazardous war. For falling upon them surpriz'd and in disorder, and possessing himself of the most eminent places, he gall'd, as he pleas'd himself, those who were underneath. For the Engagement was such, as if the Darts were thrown from the Heavens and the Clouds, at the Gyants upon earth. Yet was it not an unbloody Victory; for *Decius*, one of the Consuls, being pressed upon by the Enemy in the bottom of the Valley, after his Fathers example, devoted himself to the *Dii manes*, and so purchased a Victory by that kinde of Consecration which was ordinary to those of his Family. 442. 458.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Tarentines *affront the* Romanes, *who arm against them. Divers people of* Italy *assist the* Tarentines. Pyrrhus *King of* Epirus *engages in their quarrel, is victorious at the first Engagement against the* Romanes; *and defeated at the two ensuing Battels. At last he is forc'd out of* Italy, *and driven back into* Greece.

472. NOw follows the *Tarentine* war, accounted one particular war, as to the name, but containing several, if we repeat the Victories. For this war involv'd the *Campanians*, *Apulians*, and *Lucanians*, and the Authors of it, the *Tarentines*, as also the whole Countrey of *Italy*, and with all these *Pyrrhus*, the most famous King of *Greece*, in one and the same ruine, that the *Romanes* might at the same time compleat the reduction of *Italy*, and begin their transmarine triumphs. *Tarentum* also, built by the *Lacedemonians*, was heretofore the Metropolis of *Apulia* and all *Lucania*, famous for its Greatness, Walls, and Port, and admirable for its scituation; for it lyes at the very entrance of the *Adriatick* Sea, and sends ships into our Coasts, as also to *Istria*, *Illiricum*, *Epirus*, *Achaia*, *Africa*, *Sicily*. Upon the

the Port, which hath a Prospect towards the Sea, stands the City-Theatre, which prov'd the occasion of all that Cities calamities. They were celebrating some solemn Sports, when they thence see the Romane Fleet sayling by, and taking them to be Enemies, they hurry out, and disorderly fall upon them, not knowing either who the *Romanes* were, or whence they came. Whereupon an Embassy was sent from *Rome* with Complaints; this they violate by a disgrace, obscene, and not decently to be mentioned. That occasion'd a war. Dreadful were the preparations, when so many Nations engag'd in the quarrel of the *Tarentines*, especially one more violent than all the rest, *Pyrrhus*, who to defend a City half-Greek, as built by the Lacedemonians, brought along with him the whole strength of *Epirus*, *Thessaly*, *Macedonia*, and (till then unknown) Elephants, coming upon us by Sea, by Land, and menacing us with the multitude of Men, Horses, Arms, and moreover the dreadfulness of wilde beasts.

The first fight was at *Heraclea*, and *Siris*, a 437.
River of *Campania*, *Levinus* being Consul; which was so bloody, that *Obsidius*, Commander of a Party of *Tarentines*, setting upon the King, put him into disorder, and forc'd him to cast away his Royal Enfigns, and shift out of the Field. He had been clearly defeated, if the

* *Converſo in ſpectaculum bello.*

Elephants, the * Engagement being turn'd into a ſhow, had not come into play; by whoſe bulk and deformity, as alſo by their ſcent and noiſe, the Horſe being ſtartled, and imagining the Beaſts to them unknown, had been ſomewhat more than they were, occaſion'd the firſt flight and
475. defeat [of the Romane Army.] Afterwards at *Aſculum* in *Apulia*, we engag'd with better ſucceſs, *Fabricius* and *Æmilius* being Conſuls. For the terror of the Elephants being ſpent, *C. Minucius*, a Spear-man of the fourth Legion, having cut off the trunck of one of thoſe beaſts, made it appear they were mortal.
504. Whereupon darts were caſt alſo at them, and fire-brands being alſo thrown into the towers [upon them] overwhelm'd the whole forces of the enemies with burning ruins. Nor was the overthrow at an end, till night divided the engag'd; and *Pyrrhus*, laſt of all retreating, was carried away arm'd and wounded in the
476. ſhoulder, by his guard. The laſt fight was in *Lucania*, in the *Auruſinian* fields, as they call them, under the ſame Conſuls. And the
478. chance put a period to that victory, which valour ſhould have decided. For the Elephants being again brought into the front, one of them, a young one, grievouſly wounded in the head with a dart, turned back, and bemoaning its ſelf by its noiſe, as it run over thoſe

th

the enemies whom it had thrown down, the damn knew it, and broke out of the rank, as it were to revenge the injury done it. Which put the enemies Camp into confusion; and so the same beasts which had gain'd the first fight, ballanc'd the second, made the *Romans* victors in the third, without any dispute. But they fought against *Pyrrhus* not onely by force of arms and in the open field, but they had to do with him also in their Counsels, and at home, within the City. For after the first victory, the crafty King, assured of the *Romane* valor, soon despair'd of effecting ought by arms & betook himself to artifices. He therefore burnt those who had been slain, treated the Prisoners kindly, and dismiss'd them without ransome. And afterwards sending Ambassadors to *Rome*, he endeavour'd all he could to be receiv'd into friendship. But both in war and peace, abroad and at home, the *Romane* valour was remarkable upon all occasions, nor did any thing make a greater demonstration of the *Romane* proweſſe, the wisdome of the Senate, and the gallantry of their Generals, then the *Tarentine* Victory. What brave persons were those whom we finde over-run by the Elephants at the first battel? Their wounds were all in their breasts, some found dead upon their enemies, all swords in their hands, terrour appear'd in their countenances, and a

lively draught of indignation even in thei death. Which *Pyrrhus* ſo far admir'd, that he ſaid, *Oh how eaſie were it for me to poſſeſs m ſelf of the Worlds Empire, having* Romanes t *my Soldiers, or for the* Romanes *to do it, having me for their King!* What expedition did they who ſurviv'd uſe in re-inforcing the Army? when *Pyrrhus* ſaid, *I ſee plain'y that I was born under the Conſtellation of* Hercules, *againſt whom the heads of ſo many ſlain enemies will ſtart up out of their own blood, as if they iſſued out of the Lernæan Serpent.* But what a glorious Senate was that? When, upon the remonſtrance of *Appius* the Blinde, the Ambaſſadors were ſent away from the City with their Preſents, and their King asking them, what they thought of the habitations of their enemies, they acknowledged, that *The City ſeem'd to them a Temple; the Senate, a Conſiſtory of Kings.* Moreover, what perſons were the Generals either in the Camp? When *Curius* ſent back the Phyſician, who expoſed the head of *Pyrrhus* to ſale; when *Fabricius* refuſed part of the Empire profferr'd him by *Pyrrhus.* Or in peace? when *Curius* preferr'd his earthen Diſhes before the Gold of the *Samnites*; when *Fabricius*, with a gravity beſeeming a Cenſor, condemn'd *Rufinus*, a Conſular perſon, of ſuperfluity, for having ſilver-plate to the weight of ten pound. Who therefore can wonder that the people of *Rome* ſhould be victo-

victorious, being endued with such manners, so eminent in vertue, and such exact observers of Military Discipline? And that by this very war with the *Tarentines*, they should in the space of four years, bring under their Jurisdiction the greatest part of *Italy*, most powerful Nations, most wealthy Cities, and most fruitful Countreys? Or what would be more incredible, if the beginning of the war be compared with the final issue of it? *Pyrrhus*, victor at the first Battel, having wasted *Liris* and *Fregellæ* in *Campania*, * all *Italy* trembling, had a sight of *Rome*, then almost taken, from the fortress of *Præneste*, and at twenty miles distance fill'd the eyes of the startled City with smoke and dust. The same *Pyrrhus* being afterwards twice forc'd out of his Camp, twice wounded, and driven by Sea and Land back into his own Countrey, *Greece*, a deep Peace ensued, and the spoils of so many most wealthy Nations were so great, that *Rome* could not contain its own Victory. Nor did ever a nobler, or more magnificent Triumph enter *Rome*, when as before that day it had seen onely the Cattel of the *Volsci*, the Sheep of the *Sabines*, the Waggons of the *Gauls*, and the shatter'd Arms of the *Samnites*. Then if thou hadst beheld the Captives, thou mightst have seen *Molossians*, *Thessa-*

* *Totâ tremente Italiâ Campaniam*, &c.

Theſſalians, *Macedonians*, *Bruttians*, *Apulians*, and *Lucanians*; if the pomp; gold, purple, ſtatues, pictures, the delicacies of the *Tarentines*. But the people of *Rome* was pleaſed at no ſight ſo much, as that of thoſe beaſts with towers on their backs (whereof they had been ſo much afraid) which, out of a ſenſe of their captivity, bowing down their necks, follow'd the victorious Horſes.

CHAP. XIX.

The Romans *engage in a war againſt thoſe who had favour'd the* Tarentines; Aſcoli *taken*; Sempronius's *vow*.

NOt long after, *Italy* enjoy'd an abſolute peace. For who durſt attempt any thing after *Tarentines?* had it not been that the Romans thought good, of their own accord, to make war on thoſe who had aſſociated themſelves with their enemies. Whereupon the *Picentes* were ſubdu'd, and the Metropolis of the nation, *Aſculum*, under the conduct of *P. Sempronius*, who, upon occaſion of an Earthquake, which happened during the fight, appeaſed the Goddeſſe *Tellus*, by a vow of building a Temple to her.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

The war with the Sallentini; Brundusium *taken; a Temple vow'd to* Pales, *Goddesse of the Shepherds.*

THe *Sallentini* follow'd the fate of the *Picentes*, and the chief City of the region, *Brundusium*, a place famous for its Port, was taken, under the conduct of *M. Attilius*. And in that engagement, *Pales*, Goddesse of Shepherds, earnestly desir'd a Temple might be built to her, in acknowledgement of the victory.

CHAP. XXI.

The Vulsinians *implore the assistance of the* Romans, *against their slaves, who are brought to their duty by* Fabius Gurges.

THe last of all the several peoples of *Italy* that did yeeld themselves into the trust and tuition of the *Romans*, were the *Vulsinians*, the wealthiest of *Etruria*, imploring assistance against some, who, having formerly been their slaves, and set at liberty by them, had risen up against

againſt them, and aſſum'd the Government to themſelves. But theſe alſo were chaſtiz'd [for their inſolence] under the conduct of *Fabius Gurges*.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Seditions which happened at Rome; Poſthumius *General of the Roman Army is kill'd with ſtones; The inſolence of the Soldiery refuſing to fight; an inſurrection of the people, who baniſh the chiefeſt of the Nobility; the unworthy treatment of* Coriolanus *and* Camillus; *diſſenſions between the Senate and the people.*

THis is the ſecond age, and as it were adoleſcency of the Roman people, and in which they were freſheſt, warm and vigorous in the flower of their ſtrength. There remain'd yet a certain tincture of the paſtoral ſavageneſſe, which betray'd ſomewhat of incivilization. Thence it came that the army raiſing a mutiny in the Camp, ſtoned to death *Poſthumius* the General, who deny'd them that part of the prey which he had promiſed; that under *Appius Claudius* they would not overcome the enemy, when they might; that, *Valero* being their Leader, the Faſces of the Conſul were broken to pieces, moſt refuſing to enter into

into the ſervice. Thence it came, that they condemn'd to baniſhment the moſt eminent of the nobility, when they oppoſed their deſires; that they would have done the like by *Coriolanus*, who order'd they ſhould follow Husbandry. Which injury he had as ſharply reveng'd, had not his Mother *Veturia*, with her tears diſarm'd her Son, when he was ready to fall upon them. The ſame treatment had *Camillus* himſelf, upon pretence that he had not made an equal divident of the *Veientine* prey, between the Soldiery and the Citizens. But he, a better perſon, provided for the beſieg'd, the City being taken, and ſoon after, at their ſuit avenged them of the *Gauls* their enemies. They contended alſo with the Senate, about equity and right, ſo far as, that deſerting their habitations, they menaced ſolitude and deſtruction to their Country.

CHAP. XXIII.

A civil diſcord occaſion'd by the Uſurers, and appeaſed by an Oration of Menenius Agrippa.

THe firſt diſcord was occaſion'd by the ty- 258.
rannical exactions of the Uſurers, who exerciſing their rage even to the beating of their debtors on the back, the common people drew

drew up in arms to the *Sacred Hill*, and was with much difficulty perſwaded thence by the authority of *Menenius Agrippa*, an eloquent and wiſe man, yet not till they had got Tribunes. There is yet extant the ſtory of that ancient Oration which was ſo prevalent to induce them to concord; wherein it is reported, that *heretofore, the members of mans body fell out among themſelves, alledging, that, all of them executing their charges, only the belly was free from any; that afterwards, being ready to periſh by the difference they were reconciled to it, when they were made ſenſible, that by its means, the nouriſhment being reduced into blood, they were ſuſtained and kept in vigour.*

CHAP. XXIV.

Another civil diſcord occaſion'd by the inſolence and tyranny of the Decemvirs; Appius Claudius *would have raviſh'd* Virginius's *daughter; who is kill'd publickly by her Father. The* Decemvirs *diſplac'd.*

THe ſecond diſcord broke forth in the midſt of the City, occaſion'd by the licentiouſneſſe of the *Decemvirate*. Ten of the moſt eminent

nent of the City had, by order from the people, written down the Laws brought out of *Greece*; and the whole course of the administration of Justice was set down in twelve Tables; which done, they would still keep the power once deliver'd to them in their hands, out of an humour which betray'd somewhat of tyranny. Above any of the rest, *Appius Claudius* came to that height of insolence, as to attempt the dishonour of a Virgin nobly descended, 304
having forgotten *Lucretia*, and the Kings, and the Law which himself had set down. Therefore when *Virginius*, her Father, saw that his daughter was, by an unjust sentence, to be condemn'd to bondage, he immediately stuck not to kill her in the midst of the *Forum*, with his own hands; whereupon the bannerr of his Fellow-Soldiers being display'd, he carryes away those insolent Magistrates, surrounded with arms, from Mount *Aventine*, and disposes them into prisons and fetters.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

The third civil Discord.

THe third discord was raised upon occasion of the dignity of Marriages, that the Plebeians might inter-marry with the Patricians: which tumult broke forth in Mount
308. *Janiculum*, *Canuleius* a Tribune of the people, being the Author and fomenter of it.

CHAP. XXVI.

The fourth discord occasion'd by the people's desire to be admitted to dignities; the jealousy and vigilancy of the Romans *in what concernes their liberty; upon which account* Spurius Cassius, Melius, *and* Manlius *are put to death.*

AMbition of honour occasion'd the fourth discord, that the Plebeians might be ad-
385. mitted into the Magistracy. *Fabius Ambustus*, Father of two daughters, bestow'd one on *Sulpicius*, a person of Patrician extraction, the other, on *Stolo*, a plebeian, who took it as an affront, that his wife frightned at the noise of the

the Lictor's rod (a thing not known at her own house) had been scornfully laugh'd at by her sister. Being therefore advanc'd to the Tribune-ship, he extorted from the Senate, though against their wills, a communication of Honours and Magistracy. But in these very seditions, a man may find sufficient reason to admire the people of the world; in as much as one while they vindicate liberty, another, chastity, then the nobility of extraction, and then the marks and distinctions of honours. And among all these, they were not more vigilant in the assertion of any, than in that of Liberty, which they could never by corruption be induc'd to betray, though in a people already great and growing dayly greater, there must needs be some turbulent members. They put to present death *Sp. Cassius*, suspected of affecting soveraignty, by his publishing of the *Agrarian* Law; and *Mælius*, [charg'd with the same ambition grounding their jealousie] upon his liberality [towards the people.] Of *Spurius* indeed, his own 314.
Father had ordered the punishment: but *Servilius Ahala*, Master of the Horse, run the other 360.
through, in the midst of the *Forum*, by order from the Dictator *Quinctius*. Nay that *Manlius*, who had preserv'd the Capitol, demeaning himself more insolently and uncivilly [than he should have done] upon this ac-

count, that he had freed moſt of the debtors, they caſt him down headlong from the Fortreſſe which he had defended. Such was the people of *Rome* at home and abroad, ſuch were they in peace and war. Thus did they paſſe through the ſtreight of their Adoleſcency, that is, the ſecond age of their Empire, during which they by their arms ſubdu'd all *Italy*, from the *Alps* to the Sea-ſide.

THE

THE ROMAN HISTORY BY L. JULIUS FLORUS.

The Second Book.

CHAP. I.

The greatneſs of the people of Rome; *they ſubdue* Europe, Aſia, *and* Africk, *in the ſpace of two hundred years.*

ITaly being brought under and ſubdu'd, the people of *Rome* was arrived near its five hundredth year, and to the height of its Adoleſcency; for if there be any ſtrength, if any youth can be imagin'd, then was it truely vigorous, young, and in a condition to deal with all the world. That people therefore (a thing prodigious and

hardly to be credited) which hath ſpent five hundred years in Conteſtations near home, (ſo great a work was it to give *Italy* a Head) in the enſuing two hundred years, over-ran *Europe*, *Africk*, *Aſia*, nay the whole habitable World, with their wars and victories.

CHAP. II.

The war between the Romanes *and* Carthaginians, *grounded on the relief of thoſe of* Meſſina: *The victories gained at Sea by the* Romanes, *againſt* Hieron *King of* Sicily, *and the Inhabitants of* Carthage. *The* Lacedemonians *ſend aſſiſtance to the* Carthaginians. *The Commander in chief of the* Romanes *taken priſoner, and unworthily treated: The deſtruction of* Carthage.

489. THe Victor-people of *Italy*, having reduc'd all, quite to the Sea; met with a little check, like a fire, which having conſum'd the woods lying in its way, is ſtopp'd by ſome interpoſing river. Soon after, perceiving at no great diſtance a moſt wealthy prey, which ſeem'd in a manner forc'd and torn off from their [own Territory] *Italy*, they were ſo extreamly deſirous of it, that in regard they could not come at it by the meanes of

* Moals,

* Moals, or Bridges, they resolv'd to joyn it to *Italy*, by arms and war. But see, the Fates themselves making way for them, there wanted not an occasion, when *Messina*, an allyed City of *Sicily*, complained of the Tyranny of the *Carthaginians*, who, as well as the *Romans*, would gladly have been Masters of *Sicily*: nay they both at the same time, with equal earnestness and force, design'd to themselves the Empire of the world. Under pretence therefore of assisting their Allies, but indeed lur'd by the prey, though startled at the strangeness of the Attempt (yet so great confidence is there where there is courage) that simple people, descended from Shepherds, and wholly accustomed to the Land, made it appear, that it was indifferent to Valor, whether the Engagement were on Horse-back, or in Ships, on Land, or at Sea. *Appius Claudius* being 389. Consul, they first went into a Sea, infamous by reason of the fabulous Monsters within it, and of an impetuous Current; but they were so far from being frightned, that they entertained that Violence of the rowling Sea as a kindness, in so much that they overcame *Hiero*, King of *Syracuse*, with such expedition, that he acknowledged himself conquer'd before he saw any enemy. *Duilius* and *Cornelius* being Consuls, they had another Engagement at Sea. And then indeed the expedition

* Mole

us'd in building the Navy was a preſage of the Victory. For within ſixty days after the felling of the Timber, there was a Navy of a hundred and ſixty Ships at anchor; ſo that they ſeem'd not built by Art, but that the Trees, through a certain deſign of the Gods, had been turn'd into Ships. Now the relation of the Engagement is admirable, when thoſe heavy Sluggs [of ours] took the fleet * Brigantines of the Enemies. Little availed their skill in Sea-fight, either to juſtle a whole ſide of Oars, or avoid the Beak of their Enemies, by yare or ready turning. For the Grapling-irons being faſtened, and other Engines caſt into the Ships, though they ſcornfully laugh'd at them, yet were they by their means, forc'd to engage as it were upon even ground. Having therefore obtain'd a victory at *Lypara*, the Enemies Fleet being ſunk and fled, occaſion'd the firſt Naval Triumph. Whereat how great was the Joy? when *Duilius* the General, not ſatisfied with one dayes Triumph, as long as he liv'd had Torches lighted, and ſome Muſick playing before him, as ſoon as he roſe from Supper, as if he triumphed every day. The loſs at this Engagement was ſmall, conſidering the greatneſs of the Victory. *Cn. Cornelius Aſina*, one of the Conſuls, was ſurpriz'd, and, call'd out

* *Longe illis nauticæ artes detergere remos*, &c. So *Lipſius*.

494.

out under pretence of a Parley, was carried away, whereby we had an instance of the *African* perfidiousness. During the Dictatorship of *Calatrinus*, most of the Carthaginian Garisons were forc'd out of *Agrigentum*, *Drepanum*, *Panormus*, *Eryx*, *Lilibæum*. We were once at a loss near the *Camarinensian* wood; but we recovered our selves through the extraordinary Conduct of *Calpurnius Flamma*, a Military Tribune, who taking a Party of three hundred choice men, possess'd himself of a small piece of Ground, where the Enemies were lodg'd to our annoyance, and kept them play, till the whole Army had march'd away: and so by a most happy issue of his attempt, he gain'd as great a reputation, as that of *Leonidas* at *Thermopylæ*. Onely in this ours is more illustrious, that he surviv'd the Expedition, though he made no Inscription with his blood. *L. Cornelius Scipio* being Consul, when *Sicily* was become a Suburb-Province to *Rome*, the war spreading farther, they cross'd over into *Sardinia*, as also into *Corsica*, which is adjoyning to the other. The * Inhabitants of the one they terrified by the destruction of the City *Olbia*, those of the other by that *Oleria*: and by Sea and Land so defeated the *Carthaginians*, that there remained only *Africk* to make an absolute Conquest.

* *Annexamq; Corsicam transiit: Olbia hic, Alteria ibi urbis excidio incolas terruit.* Thus restor'd by *Salmasius*.

queſt. Under *Marcus Attilius Regulus*, the war ſayled over into *Africk*. Yet were there ſome who trembled at the very name of the *Carthaginian* Sea, the Tribune *Mannus* adding to the fear; but the General threatning him with the naked Ax, if he obey'd not, encourag'd him to embarque, out of a fear of death. Whereupon, they made all the haſte they could with the advantage of Winde and Oars; and the *Carthaginians* were ſo much ſtartled at the arrival of their Enemies, that *Carthage* had been almoſt ſurpriz'd with the gates open. The firſt Booty gain'd by that war, was the City *Clypea*; for, on the Carthaginian ſhore, that was the firſt Fort and place of diſcovery; and ſo that and three hundred Fortreſſes more were laid deſolate. Nor had we to do with men onely, but alſo with monſters, when, as if bred for the revenge of *Africk*, a Serpent of extraordinary bulk infeſted our Camp at *Bagrada*. But *Regulus*, whom nothing withſtood, having ſpread the terror of his name far and near, and either ſlain a great number of their young men, and divers of their Commanders, or made them priſoners, and ſent the Navy home before him loaden with prey, and full of triumph, had alſo beſieg'd the Source of the war, *Carthage* it ſelf, and lay cloſe to the very gates of it. Here fortune met with a check, that there might be more demonſtra-

tions

tions of the Roman Gallantry, the greatne whereof, for the moſt part, requir'd the teſt of calamities. For the enemies being forc'd to make uſe of forreign Aid, the *Lacedemonians* ſent them *Xantippus* for a General, who being a moſt experienc'd perſon in Military Affairs, gave us ſo foul an Overthrow, that the moſt valiant General [of the Romanes] fell alive into the hands of the Enemies. But he was a man to ſupport ſo great a misfortune. For neither Impriſonment among the *Carthaginians*, nor the Embaſſy they forced him upon, could abate his conſtancy. For [being come to *Rome*] he urged things much different from what the Enemies had enjoyn'd him, to wit, that no Peace ſhould be made with them, nor any exchange of Priſoners. Nay his voluntary return to the enemies, nor the extremities of impriſonment and ignominious crucifixion, took off nothing of his gallantry; but rather being the more to be admired in all theſe, what may be ſaid of him, but that being vanquiſh'd, he triumphed over his vanquiſhers, and, becauſe *Carthage* had not yeelded, of Fortune it ſelf? And the people of *Rome* were more eager and exaſperated to proſecute the revenge of *Regulus*, then to obtaine the victory. The *Carthaginians* growing ſo much the more inſolent, and the war being brought back into *Sicily*, the Conſul *Metellus* 502.

gave

gave the enemies ſo great an overthrow at *Panormus*, that there was no conteſtation afterwards in that Iſland. An argument of the greatneſſe of the Victory, was the taking of about a hundred Elephants; which had been a great prey, had they not been taken in war, but in hunting. *P. Claudius* being Conſul, the *Romans* were not worſted by the enemies, but by the Gods themſelves, whoſe auſpices they
504. had ſlighted, the navy being there ſunk, where he had commanded the birds to be caſt overboard, becauſe they would have diverted them from engaging. *M. Fabius Buteo* being Conſul, they defeated, in the *African* Sea, neer *Ægyniurus*, the enemies Fleet then bound for *Italy*. O what a great triumph happened then! when their navy fraught with wealthy prey, being forc'd by contrary winds, fill'd *Africk*, and the *Syrtes*, and the coaſts and ſhores of all nations and Iſlands, with their own wrack. Great was the loſſe, but without any derogation from the dignity of the ſupreme people, that their Victory was intercepted by a Tempeſt, and a wrack depriv'd them of their triumph. And yet, while the *Carthaginian* ſpoils floated upland down, caſt upon Promontories and Iſlands, the people of *Rome*
512. triumphed. *Lutatius Catulus* being Conſul, there was a period put to the war, at the Iſlands called *Ægates*. Nor was there any greater

ter Sea-engagement than this; for the enemies Fleet, being over burthen'd with provisions, ſoldiers, military engines, ammunition, as if all *Carthage* had been there, it prov'd the occaſion of its ruine. [On the contrary] the *Roman* Fleet was clean, light, and nimble, and as it were reſembling a Land-Camp, or an engagement of Horſe, and guided by the Oars as with reines, and directed their beaks, here and there, as occaſion ſerv'd, as if they had been animate. So that the enemies ſhips being ſhatter'd of a ſudden, cover'd the whole Sea between *Sicily* and *Sardinia* with the remainders of their wrack. In fine, ſo great was the Victory, that there was no thought then of razing the walls of their enemies, ſince they thought it frivolous, to expreſſe their rage againſt Towers and Walls, when *Carthage* had been already deſtroy'd upon the Sea.

CHAP. III.

Several Nations make incurſions upon the Romans; *but they are all brought under ſubjection.*

THe *Carthaginian* war being over, there enſued a ſhort time of repoſe, as much as ſuffi-

ſuffic'd to take breath, and as an aſſurance of peace, and a ceſſation of arms in good earneſt, then was *Janus*'s gate firſt ſhut, ever ſince *Numa*'s time. But it was ſoon open again. For the *Ligurians*, the *Inſubrian Gauls*, as alſo the *Illyrians*, began to be troubleſome, and with them the Nations inhabiting under the *Alps*, that is, ſeated at the very entrance of *Italy*; ſome god or other perpetually egging them on, to prevent the moldineſſe and ruſting of the *Roman* arms. In fine, a ſort of daily and as it were domeſtick enemies exerciſed the young ſoldiery, nor did the people of *Rome* make any other uſe of them, then as of a whetſtone, to ſet an edge on their valour. As to the *Ligurians*, who were ſeated on the lower parts of the *Alps*, between *Varus* and the River *Macra*, it was a harder task to find them out, then to vanquiſh them, as being lodg'd among wild thickets. They were a hardy and active people, ſecur'd from our attempts by the places they liv'd in, and their convenience of flight, and rather committed robberies, then
574. wag'd a war. Therefore when the *Deceates*, the *Oxybii*, the *Euburiates*, the *Ingauni* [all Nations of *Liguria*] had a long time amuſed and eluded us, by the advantages of their woods, ways, and lurking-holes, at length, *Fulvius* compaſs'd their receſſes with fire, *Bæbius* forc'd them into the Champian, and *Poſthumius* ſo far diſarm'd

disarm'd them, that he hardly left them a piece of iron to till the ground withal.

CHAP. IV.

Britomarus *Leader of the* Insubrian Gauls *is overcome by* Æmilius; *the defeat of* Astrionicus; Marcellus *kills King* Virdomarus; *and consecrates his arms to* Jupiter Feretrius.

THe *Insubrian Gauls*, and the next adjoyning Inhabitans to the *Alps*, as to their minds, resembled wild beasts, as to bodies exceeding the ordinary stature of men. But it was found by experience, that as at the first onset they behaved themselves beyond men, so at the second, their performances were below those of women. The bodies bred about the *Alps* in a moist aire, have somewhat in them resembling the snows; for as soon as they are grown hot by fighting, they are all of-a-sweat, and are spent by the least motion, as if they were melted by the Sun. Now these (as they had often done before) commanded by *Britomarus*, had sworn, that they would not put off their belts, till they had got up to the Capitol. It happened accordingly; for being vanquish'd by *Æmilius*, they were taken off in the Capitol. Soon after 528. 528.

Astri-

530. *Astrionicus* being their Leader, they vow'd a chain out of the prey of our Soldiers to their God *Mars*. *Jupiter* prevented the performance of their Vow; for *Flaminius* erected a golden Trophy out of their chains to *Jupiter*. *Virdumarus* being their King, they had promised the arms of the *Romans* to *Vulcan*. But their vowes were performed the contrary way; for their King being slain, *Marcellus* hung up the rich spoils taken from him, to *Jupiter Feretrius*, being the third [offering of that kind that had been made] since the time of *Romulus* the Father [and founder of the City.]

CHAP. V.

The Roman *Ambassadors barbarously massacred by the* Liburnians; *the punishment inflicted on them and their Prince by* Cneus Fulvius.

531. THe *Illyrians* or *Liburnians*, live at the very bottom of the *Alps*, between the Rivers *Arsia* and *Titius*, spreading themselves all along the *Adriatick* Sea. These under their Queen *Teuta*, not satisfy'd with the incursions they made [on the *Romans*] added an execrable crime to their insolences. For they put to death our Ambassadors, calling them to account for their misdemeanors, not with a sword,

sword, but, as victims, with an axe, and burnt the masters of our Ships; and this was done, to heighten the dishonor of it, by the command of a Woman. But *Cn. Fulvius Centumalus* being General, they are brought under absolute subjection; the heads of their Princes struck off with the axe, were made expiatory sacrifices to the ghosts of our Ambassadors. 525.

CHAP. VI.

The second Carthaginian *War*; Hannibal *besieges* Saguntus; *the* Romans *to be reveng'd arm against the* Carthaginians; Hannibal's *oversight after the great Victory at* Cannæ; Fabius *and* Marcellus *make it appear by their conduct, that* Hannibal *was not invincible; the same* Hannibal *besieges* Rome, *thinking thereby to raise the siege before* Capua; Roman *Armies sent into divers Provinces; the first* Scipios, *after they had been victorious in* Affrick, *are at last defeated;* Publius Scipio *undertakes the war, and comes off with success and renown:*

After the first *Carthaginian* war, we had hardly four years rest, ere another breaks forth, 535.

forth, leſſe indeed, as to the ſpace of time, (ſo it laſted not above eighteen years) but ſo far the more terrible, in reſpect of the cruelty of the overthrows, that the loſſes of both people being ballanc'd, the Conquerours might be taken for the conquered. 'Twas a ſhame to a gallant people [the *Carthaginians*] after their loſſe of the ſoveraignty of the Sea, and their Iſlands forc'd from them, to pay tribute where they were wont to demand it. Hereupon *Hannibal*, yet very young, made a vow at the Altar, in the preſence of his Father, that he would revenge [his country,] nor did he delay it long. To occaſion a war, *Saguntus* was deſtroy'd, an ancient and wealthy City of *Spain*, a great indeed, but ſad monument of fidelity towards the *Romans*: which City though agreed to continue in its liberty by the common league between them, *Hannibal*, ſeeking a pretence of new diſturbances, layd deſolate with his own hands and the help of the Inhabitants, that, having broken the league, he might open a way into *Italy*. Alliances were moſt religiouſly obſerv'd by the *Romans*: Upon intelligence therefore that an ally'd City was beſieg'd, calling to mind the league made with the *Carthaginians*, they do not preſently arm, but choſe rather after a legal way to make their complaints. In the mean time the Inhabitants of *Saguntus*, wearied out with famine,

famine, and all the extremities of a ſiege, in fine their fidelity being heightned into exaſperation, made a great pile in the midſt of their City, upon which being got, themſelves, their relations, and all their wealth periſh'd by fire and ſword. *Hannibal* is demanded as Author of ſo great a calamity. The *Carthaginians* ſeeming at a loſſe what to do, *What means this delay?* ſaid *Fabius*, the principal perſon of the *Roman* Embaſſy, *in this boſome, I bring war and peace, whether do you make choice of? Take which you think beſt.* Whereto it being reply'd that he ſhould produce which he pleaſed. *Take war then*, ſaith he, and thereupon letting down the forepart of his garment, in the midſt of the Councel-room, he did it with ſuch a dreadfull noiſe, as if he had really brought war in his lap. The period of the war was ſuitable to the beginning of it. For as if the laſt imprecations of the *Saguntines*, at their publick ſelf-ſlaughter, and conflagration, had commanded ſuch obſequies to be performed for them, their ghoſts were appeaſed by the deſolation of *Italy*, the reduction of *Africk*, and the deſtruction of thoſe Kings and Generals, who manag'd that war. When therefore that ſad and diſmal violence and tempeſt of the *Carthaginian* war, had, in the fire at *Saguntus*, forg'd out the thunder-bolt long before deſign'd againſt the *Romans*, immediately, as forc'd by ſome whirle-

wind, it broke through the middle of the *Alps* and fell down upon *Italy*, from those incredible heights of snow, as if it had descended from the Heavens. The first eruptions of the storm broke forth about the *Po* and *Ticinus*. *Scipio* being then General, our Army was defeated and he himself had fallen wounded into the hands of the enemies, if his Son, then but young, had not reliev'd and rescu'd his Father from death it self. This was the *Scipio* who afterwards grew up for the destruction of *Africk*, and had his surname from its misfortunes. *Trebia* had the same fate as *Ticinus*. Here rag'd the second tempest of the *Punick* war, *Sempronius* being Consul. At this time, the crafty enemies, having pitch'd upon a cold and snowy day, after they had warm'd themselves at the fire, and anointed themselves with oil, though people coming from the southerly and Sunny parts of the world (a thing hardly creditable) made their advantage of our own Winter to overcome us. *Hannibal's* third thunderbolt fell at the lake *Trasi-*
536. *menenus*, *Flaminius* being General. There also they made use of another knack of *Punick* artifice. For the Horse being shadow'd by a mist arising from the Lake, and the Osiars growing there abouts, fell upon the rear of us being engag'd. Nor can we complain of the Gods. For, swarms of Bees sticking to the Ensigns,

and

and the unwillingneſſe of the Eagles to march out, and a great Earth-quake happening at the joyning of the battel, had forewarned the temerarious General of the approaching defeat; unleſſe that Earthquake might proceed from the trampling of Men and Horſes, and the over-violent handling of arms. The fourth, that is, in a manner the laſt wound of the Empire, was at *Cannæ* an obſcure village of *Apulia*; 537.
but the greatneſſe of the overthrow and the ſlaughter of forty thouſand men hath made it famous. There the General himſelf, Earth, Heaven, the day, in fine, the whole courſe of nature combin'd to the deſtruction of an unfortunate Army. For *Annibal*, not contenting himſelf onely with counterfeit fugitives, who fell upon the rear of us, but the moſt ſubtle General, having in a moſt ſpacious champion, obſerv'd the ſcituation of the place, as alſo that the Sun ſhin'd very hot, and much duſt aroſe, and that the Eaſt-wind blew conſtantly, as if it had been deſign'd to do it, ſo order'd his Forces, that the Romans were expoſed to all theſe inconveniences, and he, favour'd by Heaven, engag'd them with the advantage of wind, duſt, and Sun. Whereupon enſu'd the ſlaughter of two very powerful Armies, till the enemies were glutted with killing, and *Annibal* ſaid to his Soldiers, *Give over.* One of the Generals made his eſcape, the other was ſlain;

whether expreſs'd greater courage, is doubtful. *Paulus* was aſham'd, *Varro* deſpaired not. Demonſtrations of the great ſlaughrer were, that the *Aufidus* continu'd bloody for ſome time; that by the command of the Enemy, there was a bridge of carcaſſes made over the torrent *Gellus*; that two buſhels of rings were ſent to *Carthage*; and ſo, by meaſure, it was known what number of Roman Knights were ſlain. Then was it not doubted, but that *Rome* was come to its period, and that within five days *Annibal* might feaſt it in the Capitol, if (as was ſaid by the *Carthaginian Maherbal* the Son of *Bomiliar*,) *Annibal* had known as well how to uſe a victory as gain it. But then (as is commonly ſaid) either the fate of that City which was to be Empreſſe of the world, or his own evil *Genius*, or the Gods averſe from *Carthage*, carried him another way. When he might have preſs'd on his victory to the utmoſt advantage, he choſe rather to content himſelf with what had been done, and leaving *Rome*, took a progreſſe into *Campania* and *Tarentus*, where, in a ſhort time, both he and his army languiſhed, ſo that it was truely ſaid, that *Capua* had been as fatal to *Annibal*, as *Canna* to the *Romans*. For, the warmth of *Campania*, and the baths of *Baiæ* (who would believe it?) overcame him whom the *Alps* and arms had found unconquerable. In the mean time the *Romans* took breath, and ſeemed as it

wer

were to riſe out of their graves. Arms being wanting, they took down thoſe which had been ſet up in the Temples. There wanted young men [to bear them] they ſet free their ſlaves, and give them the military oath. The Treaſury was exhauſted; the Senate brought in their wealth, reſerving to themſelves nothing of gold, but what was in Jewels, Belts, and Rings. The Knights follow'd their example, and the Commonalty theirs. In fine when the wealth of private perſons was brought into the publick ſtock, *Levinus* and *Marcellus* being 543.
Conſuls [the contributions were ſo great that] there were hardly Regiſters or Writers enough to ſet them down. But what did they in the election of Magiſtrates? How great was the prudence of the Centuries? When the younger asked Counſel of the ancient about the creation of Conſuls. For it 544.
concern'd them to fight againſt an Enemy, ſo often Conquerour, and ſo ſubtle, not onely by valour, but alſo by their Counſels. The firſt hope of the recovering, and, as I may ſay, reviving Empire, was *Fabius*, who found out a new way of vanquiſhing *Hannibal*, which was, *not to fight*. Thence he got that new name; ſo beneficial to the Commonwealth, of *Cunctator*, or Temporizer. Thence that other given him by the people, the *Buckler of the Empire*. 538.
He therefore ſo wearied *Annibal*, [by leading him] through the whole Country of the *Samnites*

nites, and through the woods of *Falernus* and *Gaurus*, that he, who could not be overcome by valour, was broken and haras'd by delay. Afterwards, *Claudius Marcellus* being General, the *Romanes* ventur'd to engage him: they drove him out of his [dear] *Campania*, and forc'd him to raise the siege from before *Nola*. Nay *Sempronius Gracchus* being General, they presum'd to pursue him through *Lucania*, and press hard upon him in his retreat, though then (O what shame) they fought with servile hands. For the concurrence of so many disasters had forc'd them to it. * But they were made free [afterwards] though their own valour had made them *Romans* [before.] O the prodigious constancy in so many adversities! O the extraordinary courage and gallantry of the *Romans*, in the midst of so many extremities! when they were not assur'd of *Italy*, they have the confidence to aime at other places; and when the enemies march'd up and down *Campania* and *Apulia*, ready to cut their throats, and had brought *Africk* into the midst of *Italy*, they at the same time kept *Hannibal* in play, and sent Forces into *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Spain*, and other parts of the world. *Sicily* was the charge of *Marcellus*, nor did it hold out long; For the whole Island was reduc'd in one City. *Syracuse*, that great, and till then con-

* *Sed libertate dona i; fecerat de servis virtus Romanos.*

539.

conquer'd *Metropolis*, though defended by the skill of *Archimedes*, yeelded at last. It was 541.
compass'd at a good distance, by a treble wall, and had so many Fortresses; the port was built all about with marble, there was also the famous Fountaine of *Archusa*: but what avayl'd they, save only that they occasion'd the sparing of the vanquish'd City, for its beauty sake? *Grac-* 576.
chus reduc'd *Sardinia*, nor did the savageness of the Inhabitants, nor the excessive height of the *Mad* Mountains (so they call them) stand them in any stead. The Cities were treated with the extremities of hostility, especially the chiefest of all *Caralis*, that an obstinate Nation, which contemn'd death, might be brought down by the desolation of their native soile. *Cneus*, and *Publius Scipio* being sent into 536.
Spain, had once depriv'd the *Carthaginians* of all hope; but, surpriz'd by their artifices, they lost all again; even after they had beaten the *Carthaginian* Forces, in very great fights. But the *Punick* treachery prov'd so successful, that they kill'd one of them as he was encamping, and the other having escaped into a Tower, they set it a fire about him. Therefore to revenge his Father and Uncle, there was sent thither with an Army, *Scipio*, for whom the Fates reserv'd the great surname deriv'd from *Africk*. He recover'd all *Spain*, that martial 542.
country, famous for men and arms, the semi-

nary of the enemies Army, and the Tutresse of *Hannibal* himself, all I say (though hardly to be credited) from the *Pyrenean* Mountains to *Hercules Pillars*, and the Ocean; whether with greater expedition, or lesse difficulty, it
547. not known. With what expedition it was effected, four years witnesse: with how little difficulty, may be deduc'd from one City, for it was taken the same day it was first besieg'd; and it was an omen of our victory over *Africk*, that *Carthage* in *Spain* was so easily taken. Yet is it certain withal, that what most contributed to the reduction of the Province, was the admirable Sanctimony and continency of the General, who return'd back to the Barbarians, young lads that had been taken, and Virgins of extraordinary beauty, not having suffered them to be brought into his sight, that he might not seem so much as with his eyes to have blasted the flower of their Virginity. Thus did the *Romans* do in forreign Countries, yet could they not remove *Hannibal*, lodg'd in the heart of *Italy*. Several Nations had revolted to the enemy, who being exasperated against the *Romanes*, made his advantages of the artifices of *Italy*. Yet had we forc'd
544. him out of several Cities and regions. *Tarentus* was come in to us. We had also almost recover'd *Capua*, the seat, and mansion, and second Country of *Hannibal*, the losse whereof

gave

gave him so much trouble, that he thereupon brought all his Forces against *Rome*. O people worthy the world's Empire, worthy the favour and admiration of Men and Gods! Being reduc'd to the greatest extremities, they desisted not from their attempt, and while they provided for the safety of the City, they neglected not *Capua*; but part of the Army being left there under the Consul *Appius*, part having follow'd *Flaccus* to the City, they fought both present and absent? What therefore do we wonder at? *Hannibal*, encamped within three miles of *Rome*, and ready to come on, the Gods, I say the Gods (nor is it a shame to acknowledge it) once more prevented him; for there fell such excessive rains at every motion of his, and such extraordinary winds, that it should seem they had been sent from above, to remove the enemy, not from Heaven, [as the Gyants sometime were] but from the Walls of the City and the Capitol. He therefore departed, fled, and retired to the extremities of *Italy*, leaving the City when he was just upon the point of assaulting it. This is a thing hardly worth mentioning, yet a pregnant argument of the magnanimity of the people of *Rome*, that during the time the City was besieg'd, the ground on which *Hannibal* was encamped, being publickly set to sale, met with a purchasor. On the contrary, *Hannibal* desirous 547.

to

to imitate our confidence, proferr'd to sale the Goldsmiths shops of the City, but found no buyer: whence it may be seen, that the destinies had also their presages. But there had yet been nothing done answerably to so great valour, and favour of the Gods. For *Asdrubal*, *Hannibal's* brother, was upon his march from *Spain* with a fresh Army, new-raised Forces, and other requisites for the prosecution of the war. We had, no doubt, been ruin'd, if he had
546. joyn'd his Brother; but *Claudius Nero* and *Livius Salinator* defeat him as he was encamping his Army. *Nero* was employ'd about the dislodging of *Hannibal* in the most remote part of *Italy*. *Livius* was gone into the contrary part, so vast, that is, the whole territory of *Italy*, where it is longest, lying between them. By what intelligence, with what expedition the Consuls joyn'd their forces, and joyntly engag'd the enemy, and all without *Hannibal's* knowledge of any thing done, it is hard to give an account of. This is certain, that *Hannibal*, being assur'd of it, when he saw his Brother's head cast into his camp, said, *I now see the unhappinesse of Carthage*. This was the first acknowledgement of the man, not without a certain presage of the fate hanging over him. Now it was taken for granted, that *Hannibal*, even by his own confession, might be vanquished. But the people of *Rome* heightned by so many

many prosperities, thought it a noble attempt to subdue that most irreconcileable enemy in his own Country *Africk*. *Scipio* therefore being General, they removing the main streſſe of the war into *Africk*, began to imitate *Hannibal*, and to revenge the miſeries of *Italy* upon *Africk*. Good Gods! what forces of *Aſdrubal*, what Armies of *Syphax* did he defeat? How extraordinary were the two Camps which he deſtroy'd in one night by fire? In fine, he was not onely within three miles, but ſhook the very gates of *Carthage* with a ſiege. By which means he forc'd *Hannibal* out of *Italy*, where he would have ſate brooding and ſettled himſelf. This was the greateſt day ſince the beginning of the *Roman* Empire, when the two greateſt Generals of any that ever went before them, or came after them, one Conquerour of *Italy*, the other of *Spain*, were diſpoſing their Armies in order to an engagement. But there paſs'd a Conference between them about ſome conditions of peace: They ſtood ſtill a while, fix'd by mutual admiration; but not agreeing upon a peace, the ſignal was given. It is apparent from the confeſſion of both, that the Armies could not be better marſhalled, nor a battel more ſharply fought. This acknowledgement *Scipio* made of *Hannibal's* Army, *Hannibal* of *Scipio's*. But *Hannibal* was worſted, and the reward of the victory was *Africk*, whoſe

549. 550. 550. 551. 552.

whose example the Universe, soon after, followed.

CHAP. VII.

The Romans *enter into a war against the* Macedonians *who had assisted* Hannibal: *The* Macedonians *defeated, King* Philip *makes a peace; the* Romans *give liberty to the* Grecians.

Carthage being subdu'd, none thought it a shame to be so. *Macedonia*, *Greece*, *Syria*, and all other Nations, as if carried away with the torrent of Fortune, follow'd the fate of *Africk*. But the first were the *Macedonians*, a people that sometimes aspir'd to the Empire. Therefore though at that time *Philip* had the Government, yet the *Romans* seem'd to fight
538. against King *Alexander*. The *Macedonian* war * was greater in name, * than for any consideration of the Nation it self. It took its rise from the League between King *Philip*, and *Hannibal*, while he lorded it in *Italy*: the occasion of its prosecution was that *Athens* implored assistance against the injuries done it by the King, who exceeding the limits of victory, wreaked his rage upon Temples, Altars, and the very Sepulchres of the dead.

* *Quam pertinente gentis.*

dead. The Senate thought fit to relieve ſup- 552.
pliants of that conſideration. For now Kings,
Generals, Peoples, Nations, ſought Garriſons
from *Rome*. Under the Conſulſhip of *Levinus*,
the *Romans* firſt took the *Ionian* Sea, and ſail'd
by the Grecian ſhore, with a kinde of trium-
phant navy; for they had then aboard the ſpoils
of *Sicily*, *Sardina*, and *Africk*. And the Laurel
growing at the ſtern of the Admiral promiſed
no leſſe then certain victory. *Attalus* King of
Pergameus came in to our aſſiſtance. There 555.
came alſo the *Rhodians*, a people well verſed
in Sea affairs; and theſe doing their work by
Sea, the Conſul with his Horſe and Men put
all to the rout on Land. The King was twice
overcome, twice forc'd to fly, twice driven out
of his Camp, and yet nothing was more dread-
full to the *Macedonians* than the very ſight of
the wounds, which were not made with darts,
or arrowes, or any light Grecian weapon, but
with huge Javelins, and as weighty ſwords,
forcing their way even beyond death. Nay
Flaminus being General, we made our way 555.
through the till-then unpaſſable *Chaonian*
Mountains, and croſs'd the River *Pindus*,
paſſing through abrupt places, and ſo got into
the bowels of *Macedonia*. To have got in was 556.
a victorie. For afterwards the King durſt not
meet us, but being worſted at one, and that no
equal engagement, neer the Hills, called the
Cynocephalæ, the Conſul granted him a peace,
and

and left him his Kingdom. Soon after, that there might be left nothing thereabouts to oppose us, he subdu'd *Thebes*, and *Eubœa*, and the *Lacedemonians*, committing insolences and depredations under their Capitain *Nabis*. To *Greece* indeed he restor'd its ancient state, that it might live according to its
557. own Laws, and enjoy its former liberty. What rejoicing, what exclamations were there, when this was publish'd by the Cryer at the *Quinquennial* Games, in the Theatre at *Nemea*? What an emulation of applause was there among them? What flowers did they cast upon the Consul? And they commanded the Cryer, again and again to repeat that expression, wherein the liberty of *Achia* was declared. Nor did they take lesse pleasure in that sentence of the Consul, than they would have done in a concert of most pleasant musick.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Antiochus *King of* Syria *demands a City of* Thrace *of the* Romans, *who thereupon take occasion to enter into a war against him. He is overcome by* Æmilius Regulus; *A second defeat of* Antiochus, *upon which he accepts of a peace.*

NExt the *Macedonians* and King *Philip*, a certain chance brought in *Antiochus*, things being purposely so disposed by Fortune, that the progresse of the Empire, as it had been out of *Africk* into *Europe*, so it should now (causes of war coming in unsought) march out of *Europe* into *Asia*, and that the order of victories should keep on its course according to the situation of the world. As to the report of it, there was no war more formidable than this; to wit, when the *Romans* reflected how they had to do with the *Persians*, the Inhabitants of the *East*, *Xerxes* and *Darius*; when they heard of ways to be cut through inaccessible Mountains, and that the Sea was cover'd with Ships. Besides they were terrified by celestial menaces, when *Cumæan Apollo* was in a continual sweat. But that proceeded from the fear of the deity, who had a kindnesse for his 562.

his [dear] *Asia*. There is not certainly any place better furnish'd with Wealth, Men, and Arms, then *Syria* is; but it was fallen into the hands of a King so unactive, that *Antiochus*' greatest reputation was, his being vanquish'd by the *Romans*. He was forc'd upon this war on the one side by *Thoas* Prince of *Ætolia*, dissatisfy'd that the *Romans* had not rewarded his assistance against the *Macedonians*: on the other side, by *Hannibal*, who conquer'd in *Africk*, droven thence, and impatient of peace, sought up and down the world to raise enemies to the people of *Rome*. And how dangerous might it have been, if the King would have been guided by his advice? If wretched *Hannibal* had had the management of the whole strength of *Asia*? But the King relying on his own power, and priding it in the Title of King, thought it enough to have begun a warre. By this time, *Europe* belong'd to the *Romans* without any dispute. But *Antiochus* demanded the City *Lysimachia*, seated on the *Thracian* shore, as his by right from his Ancestors. By the influence of this constellation the tempest of the *Asian* war was raised, and the greatest of Kings, *contenting himself, that he had gallantly declared a warre, and having march'd out of *Asia* with a mighty noise and train, and possess'd himself of the Islands and shores of *Greece*, minded his divertisement

* *Contentus*

and

and luxury, as if he had been already Victor. The *Euripus*, by its intermissive waters, divided the Island *Eubœa* from the continent onely by a small space which let in a small Arm of the Sea. Here *Antiochus* had his Tents of Gold and Silk, pitch'd within the noise of the water, and wanted not also his musick of flutes and other instruments amidst the waves, nor his Roses, which were brought from all parts, though it were Winter; nay that he might seem in all respects the General of an Army, he had also companies of Virgins and young Lads. Such a King therefore, already vanquished by his own luxury, the *Romans*, under the conduct of *M. Acilius Glabrio*, assaulting in the very Island, forc'd him to forsake it upon the first news of their approach. Thence they went immediately into *Asia*. The Royal Navy was commanded by *Polexenes* and *Hannibal*; for the King himself could not endure to look on the fight. Therefore *Æmilius Regullus* being General, it was absolutely defeated by the *Rhodian* Gallies. Let not that *Athens* flatter it self; in *Antiochus* we overcame *Xerxes*; in *Æmilius*, we match'd *Themistocles*, and in taking *Ephesus*, we have gain'd as much honour, as they in taking *Salamis*. Afterwards, *Scipio* being Consul, (whose Brother surnamed *Africanus*, late Conquerour of *Carthage*, went along with him, voluntary, as

his Lieutenant-General) it is resolv'd that *Antiochus* should be absolutely subdu'd: and indeed he was already beaten out of the Sea; but we proceed further. We encamp at the River *Maander*, and the Mountain *Sipylus*. There the King had taken up his post, with what Forces of his own, and *Auxiliaries* is incredible. He had three hundred thousand Foot, and about the same number of Horse and Chariots of warre. Besides, he had surrounded his Army with huge Elephants, glittering in Gold, Purple, Silver, and their own Ivory. But all these preparations were obstructed by their own greatnesse: besides a sudden shower of rain that fell, had, to our advantage, made the *Persian* bowes useless. First, their consternation, then flight, made way for our triumph. To *Antiochus* vanquish'd and submitting himself, they granted peace, and part of his Kingdom; and that the more willingly, the more easily he had been defeated.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

The Rhodians *and* Athenians *uſe their mediation with the* Romans *on the behalf of the* Ætolians, Cephalenia *and other Iſlands ſubdu'd by the* Romans.

THE *Ætolian*, as it ought, ſucceeded the *Syrian* war. For *Antiochus* being vanquiſh'd, the *Romans* purſu'd the incendiaries of the *Aſian* war. The revenge is committed to the charge of *Fulvius Nobilior*, who immediately with his engins batters the Metropolis of the Nation, *Ambracia*; ſometime the aboad of *K. Pyrrhus*. Whereupon it was ſurrendred. The *Athenians* and *Rhodians* came thither upon the intreaty of the *Ætolians*: [upon their mediation] remembring the aſſiſtance we had received from them, it was thought fit they ſhould be pardoned: But the war crept into the adjacent parts, and ſpread all over *Cephalenia*, and *Zacinthos*; and all the Iſland's ſcatter'd up and down that Sea, between the *Ceraunian* Mountains, and the Promontory of *Malæum*, came in occaſionally by the *Ætolian* war. 564.

CHAP. X.

The Istrians *plunder* Manlius's *Camp, but afterwards being surpriz'd in the midst of the jollity are defeated, and their King taken prisoner.*

576. THe *Istrians* follow the *Ætolians*; for they had assisted them not long before in their war: and the beginning of the fight was fortunate to the enemy, and prov'd also the occasion of their ruine. For after they had plunder'd the Camp of *C. Manlius*, and possess'd themselves of a rich booty, *C. Claudius Pulcher* falls upon them as they were feasting and sporting, nay many of them so overcome with drink, that they knew not where they were. So they cast up their surpriz'd Victory, with their blood and breath. The King himself, named *Apulo*, being set a Horseback as not able to stand through gluttony and lightnesse of the head, was with much ado perswaded that he was taken, even after he had recover'd himself.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

The Gallo-grecians *are subdu'd by the* Romans; *the great courage and gallantry of a Lady, in revenging her self of a Centurion who had done her violence.*

THe *Gallo-grecians* were also involv'd in the ruines of the *Syrian* war. They had 564.
been among the Auxiliaries of King *Antiochus*. Whether *Manlius* were over-desirous of a triumph, or that he maliciously charg'd them [with that offence] is doubtful: certain it is, that, though a Conquerour, a triumph was deny'd him, because the occasion of the war was not approv'd by the Senate. Now the *Gallo-grecians*, as appears by the very name, is an intermixt and mongrel people, the remainders of the *Galls*, who under *Brennus* had wasted *Greece*, going further Eastward, had after sometime plant'd themselves in themidst of *Asia*. But as the seeds of fruits degenerate, by change of soil, so that innate savageness of theirs was abated by the delicacies of *Asia*. They were therefore at two fights quite broken and defeated, though upon the approach of an enemy, forsaking their own habitations, they had retir'd to the highest Mountains, which the *Tolistobogii* and the *Trocmi* were already pos-

* *Vitrique* sess'd of. * Both of them being gall'd with slings and arrowes, accepted conditions of a perpetual peace. But being bound, they gave us occasion to wonder at them, when they proffer'd to bite off their chains, and offered their throats one to another to be strangled. And yet the wife of *Orgiagon*, a King among them, having been ravish'd by a Centurion of ours, got out of custody by a memorable example, and brought the Soldiers head to her [injur'd] husband.

CHAP. XII.

The second Macedonian *or* Persian *war; the allyance between the* Macedonians *and the* Thracians; *the policy of* K. Perses, *who yet is overcome by* P. Æmilius. *The description of a magnificent triumph; the news of the Vitory brought to* Rome, *the very day of the Engagement, by the means of two young men, who were thought to be* Castor *and* Pollux.

572. WHile Nations after Nations follow the fate of the *Syrian* war, *Macedonia* rose up a second time. The remembrance of their former nobility stirr'd up that most valiant people: and there had succeeded *Philip*, his Son *Perses*, who thought it a dishonour to the Nation

Nation, that *Macedonia*, being overcome once, ſhould ever continue ſo. The *Macedonians*, riſe with greater animoſity under this man, than they had done under his father. For they had drawn in the *Thracians* to joyn with them. * And ſo they had ballanc'd the dexterity of the *Macedonians* by the robuſt valour of the *Thracians*, and the brutality of the *Thracians* by the diſcipline of the *Mecedonians*. What added to this, was the prudence of the chief Commander, who having obſerv'd the ſcituation of his countries, from top of *Æmonus* encamping his Forces in abrupt places, had ſo fortify'd *Macedonia* with Men and Arms, that he ſeemed not to have left the enemies any way to enter into it, unleſſe they ſhould fall down from the Heavens. For Q. *Martius Philippus* being Conſul, the *Romans*, having learn'd out the avenues, got into that Province, by the way of the marſhes of *Aſtrudes*, through harſh and dangerous places, nay ſuch as ſeem'd inacceſſible to birds, and by that means terrify'd the King, who lay ſecure and feared no ſuch thing, with an unexpected alarm of war. Whereat he was ſo ſtartled, that he commanded all his mony to be caſt into the ſea, that it might not be loſt, and that the navy ſhould be burnt, to prevent the firing of it by the enemy. *Paulus*

* *Acquisita industriam Macedonum, viribus Thracum; ferocitatem Thracum, disciplinâ Macedonum temperavere.*

574.

being Conſul, when the Garriſon were better mann'd, and lay cloſer one to another than
576. they had done before, *Macedonia* was ſurpriſed by another way, through the great policy and induſtry of the General, who offering to get in at one place, and breaking in at another, the King was ſo ſtartled at his coming, that he durſt not be preſent, but left the war to be managed by his Commanders. Being therefore vanquiſh'd in his abſence, he eſcaped to Sea, and ſo to the Iſland of *Samothrace*, promiſing himſelf protection from the ſanctity of the place, as if Temples and Altars could ſecure him, whom his own Mountains and Arms could not. None of the Kings longer regretted his loſſe of Fortune. Writing to our General as a ſupplyant, from the Temple into which he had fled, he ſet down to the Epiſtle with his own name, his quality of *King*. But no man could expreſſe a greater reſpect towards captivated Majeſty then *Paulus* did. As ſoon as the enemy came into his ſight, he brought him into his Tent, and treated him with banquets, and admoniſhed his Sons, that they ſhould ſubmit to Fortune; who was able to do ſo great things. Of all the moſt magnificent triumphs which the *Romans* had ſeen, this from *Macedonia* was one of the chiefeſt; for the ſhow of it laſted three days. The firſt day, were brought in Images and Pictures; the

ſe-

second, Arms and Money; the third, the Captives, and among them the King himself, having not recover'd out of his astonishment, as if the disaster were but newly befallen him. But the people of *Rome* had receiv'd the joyful news of the Victory, before they had it by the General's Letters. For the very day that *Perses* was vanquish'd in *Macedonia*, the thing was known at *Rome*. Two young men mounted on white Horses, were seen washing off dust and blood at the Lake of *Suturna*. These brought the news. The common perswasion was, that they were *Castor* and *Pollux*, because there were two of them; that they had been present at the fight; because they were yet bloody; that they came out of *Macedonia*, because they seem'd as it were out of breath.

CHAP. XIII.

The Illyrians *are vanquish'd by the Prætor* Anicius; Scodra, *the chief City of their Country, layd desolate.*

THe contagion of the *Macedonian* war drew in the *Illyrians*. They were Mercenaries under King *Perses*, and should have fallen on the rear of the *Romans*. They are without any trouble subdu'd by the Pro-prætor *Anicius*. It 576.

was

was thought ſufficient, to lay *Scodra*, chief City of the Nation, level with the ground. Whereupon there enſu'd an abſolute ſurrender of themſelves to bondage. In fine, this war was at an end, before it was known at *Rome* that it was engag'd in.

CHAP. XIV.

The third Macedonian *war occaſion'd by the uſurpation of a mean perſon, named* Andriſcus; *the Prætor* Juventius *is overcome by him, but ſufficiently reveng'd by* Metellus, *who brings* Andriſcus *captive to* Rome.

605. THe *Carthaginians* and *Macedonians*, as if there had been ſome agreement between them, that they ſhould be a third time vanquiſh'd, by a certain diſpoſal of deſtiny, took up Arms at the ſame time. But the *Macedonian* ſhook off the yoke firſt, and was reduc'd with the more difficulty, becauſe he had been ſlighted. The occaſion of the war almoſt forces a bluſh; for one *Andriſcus*, a perſon of mean deſcent, whether a ſlave or free is doubtful, but certainly a Mercenary, invades the Kingdom, and undertakes the war. But becauſe he was commonly known by the name of *Philippus*, by reaſon of his likeneſſe in the face

face to that Prince, he was called *Pseudo-Philippus*, and as he had the resemblance, and had assum'd the title of a King, so he wanted not a courage beseeming a King. Therefore while the *Romans* slight these things, thinking it enough to send the Prætor *Juventius* against him, they rashly engage against a man grown powerful not only by the strength of the *Macedonians*, but also by the great additional Forces of *Thrace*, and are with much regret worsted, not by real Kings, but by that imaginary and personated Prince. But *Metellus* being Prætor, they were fully reveng'd for the former losse of a Legion and the Prætor, who commanded it. For *Macedonia* was made subject to bondage, and the chief Commander, deliver'd up by that Prince of *Thrace* to whom he had fled, was brought to the City in chaines; Fortune doing him a kindnesse even in his disasters, that the people of *Rome* made a triumph upon his account, as much as if he had really been a King.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

The third Pudick *or* Carthaginian *war; the deplorable destruction of the City of* Carthage, *by young* Scipio.

604. THe third war, with *Africk*, was short, both as to time (for it was compleated in four years) and in comparison of the former, of lesse difficulty: for our business was not so much against men as against the City it self, but if we consider the event, it was of great consequence: for by that means *Carthage* was destroy'd. And if a man consider the circumstances of former times; in the first, the war was onely begun, in the second, almost dispatch'd, in the third, quite ended. But the occasion of this war was, that, contrary to the Articles of the Treaty, they had, but once indeed, prepar'd a Navy and Army against the *Numidians*, but had several times alarm'd the territories of *Masiniſſa*. For the *Romans* had a kindnesse for that good King, their Ally. When the war was resolv'd upon, it wat proposed, what should be done after it were ended. *Cato*, out of an irreconcileable animosity, gave his vote for the destruction of *Carthage*, even while other things were under debate.

debate. *Scipio Naſica* alledg'd that it ſhould be preſerv'd, leſt the fear of the Rival-City being once taken away, the proſperity of *Rome* would be apt to break forth into debauches. The Senate took a courſe between both, to wit, that *Carthage* might be remov'd from the place where it ſtood. For they thought it a glorious thing there ſhould be a *Carthage*, but ſuch as ſhould not be feared. Whereupon *Manilius* and *Cenſorinus* being Conſuls, the 604.
Romans ſet upon *Carthage*, and having the Navy, upon ſome overture of peace, ſurrendred to them, they ſet it afire in ſight of the City. Then the chiefeſt among the Citizens being ſent for, were commanded, *if they would ſave their lives, to quiet Carthage.* Which command ſeeming too cruel, ſo incenſed them, that they would rather endure the greateſt extremities. Whereupon they made publick lamentations, and unanimouſly cry'd out Arms: and they were abſolutely reſolv'd to ſtand it out by force; not that they had any hope left, but out of a deſire that their country ſhould be deſtroy'd rather by the enemies, than themſelves. How great the fury of the diſcontented was, may be inferr'd hence, that they pull'd down their houſes to build a new Fleet, that about their Arms, gold and ſilver was employ'd inſtead of iron and braſſe, and the Matrones par-ed with their haire to make cordage for the engines.

engines. Afterwards, *Mancinus* being Consul, the siege was closely carried on both by Sea and Land. The Haven, and the first and second walls were already dismantled, when the Castle notwithstanding, called the *Byrsa*, made such resistance, as if it had been another City. But though the destruction of the City was in a good forwardnesse, yet [was it consider'd, that] the name of the *Scipio's* was fatal to *Africk*. The Commonwealth therefore, pitching upon
606. another *Scipio*, was desirous the see an end of that war. He was the Son of *Paulus* surnamed *Macedonicus*, and had been adopted by the Son of the great *Scipio Asiicanus*, presuming he would be an ornament to his race; it being design'd that the Grand-child should absolutely lay desolate that City which the Grandfather had brought neer its destruction. But as the bitings of dying beasts are most dangerous, so we found more work with *Carthage* half ruin'd, than when it was entire. The enemies being forc'd into one Fortresse, the *Romans* had also besieg'd the Port. Whereupon, the *Carthaginians* made another Port, on the other side of the City, not with any design to get away: but even from that place, whence no man imagin'd it possible they should escape, a new Fleet starts up. In the mean time, no day, no night past, but some new work, engine, or forlorn did appear, like sudden

ſudden flaſhes of fire out of the embers, after ſome conflagration. At laſt, things growing deſperate, forty thouſand men ſurrendred themſelves, and (what is hardly credible,) *Aſdrubal* being their Leader. How much more gallantly did a Woman, and that the ſame *Aſdrubal's* wife, behave her ſelf? when taking her two children, ſhe caſt her ſelf down from the top of the houſe into the midſt of the fire, therein imitating the Queen who founded *Carthage*. How great a City was deſtroy'd, to omit other things, the very continuance of the fire makes apparent: for during the ſpace of ſeventeen days, they could hardly quench the fire, which the enemies themſelves had been the occaſions of, by firing their own houſes and Temples, purpoſely, that ſince the City could not be reſcu'd from the triumphs of the *Romans*, it ſhould firſt be burnt.

CHAP. XVI.

Corinth, *the Metropolis of* Achaia *declar'd an enemy to the people of* Rome, *for the affronts done to their Ambaſſadors; it is deſtroy'd, and conſum'd by fire.*

CORinth, Metropolis of *Achaia*, the ornament of *Greece*, and ſeated for the delightfulneſſe 606.

fulneſſe of the proſpect, between the *Ionian* and *Ægean* Seas, immediately follow'd the fate of *Carthage*, as if that age had been deſign'd for the deſtruction of Cities. This City (a thing unworthy) was deſtroy'd, before it was certainly known to be of our enemies. *Critolaus* was the cauſe of the war, who employ'd the liberty given him by the *Romans* againſt them, and affronted the *Roman* Ambaſſadors, if not by blows, at leaſt in words. The revenge therefore was put upon *Metellus*, then ſetling *Macedonia*; and hence came the *Achaian* war, whereof the firſt action was, that the Conſul *Metellus* had the ſlaughter of *Critolaus's* party, in the ſpacious Fields of *Elis*, all long the River *Alpheus*. And the war was ended in one battel; and ſoon after the City was beſieg'd: but the fates ſo ordering things, after *Metellus* had fought, *Mammius* came in to compleat the *Victory*. This latter, by the advantages gain'd by the other General, defeated the *Achaian* Army at the very entrance of the *Iſthmus*, and both the Ports [of *Corinth*] were ſtain'd with blood. At length, the Inhabitants having forſaken the City, it was firſt plunder'd, afterwards by ſound of Trumpet deſtroy'd. What abundance of ſtatues, what garments, what pictures were taken, burnt, and caſt about the ſtreets? What wealth was burnt and brought thence may be hence computed, that all the

Corin-

Corinthian braſſe, now celebrated over the world, was onely the remainders of that conflagration. Nay the deſolation of that moſt wealthy City enhanc'd the price of the braſſe, in as much as an infinite number of Statues and Images being burnt, the Gold, Silver, and Braſſe, melted together, flow'd in joynt veins.

CHAP. XVII.

An account of Tranſactions in Spain, *which is ſet upon by the* Romans, *and the Provinces of it ſubdu'd by ſeveral Commanders; the policy and valour of a Spaniſh Captain, he is afterwards kill'd by a* Roman *Soldier;* Viriathus *a* Portuguez *compar'd to* Romulus; Pompilius *orders him to be murther'd.*

AS *Corinth* follow'd *Carthage*, ſo *Numantia* follow'd *Corinth*. Nor was there afterwards any part free from war all over the world. After the conflagration of thoſe two famous Cities; there was a general war all over, at the ſame time; as if thoſe Cities ſeemed, like violent winds, to have ſpread the conflagrations of war into all other parts of the world. *Spain* never had any deſign to make a general inſurrection againſt us, never thought fit to unite all its ſtrength, nor yet to diſpute

the ſupremacy with us, or attempt a publick aſſertion of its liberty; which if it had, it is ſo fortify'd all about by the Sea and the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, that the very ſcituation ſecur'd it from an invaſion. But it was ſtraitned by the *Romans* before it knew it ſelf; and, of all the Provinces, it onely knew its own ſtrength after it was conquer'd. The conteſtation about this Province laſted neer two hundred years, from the firſt *Scipio's* to *Auguſtus Cæſar*, not by a continu'd war, but as occaſions ſtarted. Nor had we to do at firſt with the *Spanyards*, but the *Carthaginians*. Thence proceeded the contagion, and ſeries, and cauſe of the wars. The firſt *Roman* enſignes that paſt over the *Pyrenæan* Mountains were under the conduct of the *Scipio's*, *Publius*, and *Cneus*; and they, in memorable fights, defeated *Annon*, and *Aſdrubal*, *Hannibal's* Brother, and *Spain* had been carried as it were by the firſt attempt, if thoſe gallant men, ſupplanted in the height of their victory, had not fallen by *Punick* treachery, after they had got the better both by Sea and Land. So that *Scipio*, the revenger of his Father and Uncle, who was ſoon after ſurnamed *Africanus*, invaded it as it were a new and entire Province. And he in a ſhort time, having taken *Carthage* and other Cities, thinking it not enough to have forc'd the *Carthaginians* thence, made it a tributary Province,

and

and reduc'd to the Empire all on both sides of the *Iberus*, and was the first of the *Roman* Generals who prosecuted his victory to *Gades*, and the entrance of the Ocean. But it is a greater matter to retain a Province then to make one. Generals were therefore sent into several parts, sometime to one, sometime to another; and they, with much difficulty, and and many bloody engagements, brought into subjection those savage Nations, which till then were free, and impatient of bondage. *Cato*, the Censor, after some fights, worsted the *Celtiberians*, that is, the strength of *Spain*. *Gracchus*, the Father of the *Gracchi*, plagu'd the same people by the desolation of a hundred and fifty Cities. * That *Metellus*, who had his firname from *Macedonia* (he also deserv'd that of *Celtibericus*) having, by a memorable exploit, taken *Contrebia*, gain'd more glory by not taking *Vertobrige*. *Lucullus* reduc'd the *Turduli* and the *Vaccæi*, from whom the latter *Scipio*, having, upon a challenge, fought a duel with the King, brought away rich spoils. *Decimus Brutus* went somewhat further, brought in the *Celtæ*, and the Inhabitants of *Gallicia*, and cross'd the River of *Oblivion*, so dreadful to the Soldiers; and having taken a victorious progresse all along

* Metellus *ille, cui ex* Macedonia *cognomen (meruerat & Celtibericus fieri) quam* Contrebiam *memorabili cepisset exemplo,* Vertobrigis *majori gloriâ peperci.*

the Ocean, he turned not back his Enſignes, till, with a certain horrour and apprehenſion of having committed ſome ſacriledge, he beheld the Sun falling into the Sea, and its torch quench'd in the waves. But the ſharpeſt engagements were with the *Luſitanians* and *Numantians*; and juſtly, for they only of all the [*Spaniſh*] Nations, had excellent Leaders. We ſhould alſo have had work enough with all the *Celtiberians*, if the Author of that inſurrection, a perſon of extraordinary ſubtilty and confidence, had not been kill'd at the beginning of the war, I mean, that *Sulundicus*, who brandiſhing a ſilver ſpeare, as if ſent from Heaven, had, Prophet-like, gain'd the affections of all. But preſuming, out of a boldneſs equal to his extravagance, in the night, to approach the Conſul's Camp, he was taken off hard by the very Tent, with the dart of the Sentinel. The *Luſitanians* were ſtirr'd up by *Viriathus*, a man of incomparable ſubtlety, who of a Huntſman became a Robber, of a Robber he got to be Captain and General, and, if Fortune had favoured, might have been the *Romulus* of *Spain*. For not content to maintain the liberty of his own people, but for the ſpace of fourteen years he uſed all hoſtile extremities at all places both on this ſide and the other of the Rivers *Iberus* and *Tagus*. Nay he attempted the Camp and very Guard of

of our Prætors, he had in a manner quite deſtroy'd the Army under the command of *Claudius Unimanus*, and had erected, in his own Mountains, memorable Trophies made of the [*Roman*] Ornaments and our *Faſces*. But at length the Conſul *Fabius Maximus* had cruſh'd him; but the victory was ſoil'd by his Succeſſor *Servilius Cæpio*, who, deſirous to put a period to the war, out of baſeneſſe and treachery, got the defeated Captain aſſaſſinated by ſome of his own menial ſervants, even while he was contriving how to make a ſurrender of himſelf; and did thereby the enemy ſo much honour, as that it might ſeem he could not otherwiſe have been overcome.

CHAP. XVIII.

The City of Numantia *oppoſes the Romans for many years*; Hoſtilius Mancinus *the Roman General defeated by the* Numantians, *and by order of the Senate deliver'd into the hands of the enemies*; *The conſtancy, and cruel reſolution of* Numantia *exerciſed on it ſelf.*

THough *Numantia* was inferiour to *Carthage*, *Capua*, and *Corinth*, in point of wealth, yet in honour and repuration of gallantry, it was equal to them all, and, if we conſider the Inhabitants of it, the greateſt or-

nament of *Spain*; in as much as being a place unwall'd, unfortify'd, and ſeated only upon a ſmall aſcent, neer the River *Durius*, it held out, for the ſpace of fourteen years, onely with a garriſon of four thouſand *Celtiberians*, againſt an Army of forty thouſand men, nay did not onely hold out, but ſometimes alſo gave us great overthrows, and forc'd us to diſhonourable treaties. In fine, the reduction of it was thought ſo far impoſſible, that there was a neceſſity of employing the ſame perſon againſt it who had deſtroy'd *Carthage*. To ſay the truth, we muſt acknowledge, that haply there was no war of ours, whereof the cauſe was more unjuſt then this. The *Numantians* had entertain'd into their City the *Segidenſes*, their Allies and Relations; the mediation uſed on their behalf prevailed nothing; and while they would have abſolutely diſengag'd themſelves from having ought to do with the war, they were order'd to lay down their Arms, ſo to ſecure the Alliance deſired by them. This was ſo heinouſly reſented by the Barbarians, as if their hands were to be cut off. Whereupon, *Megara*, a perſon of great courage, being their Leader, they Arm, and having fought *Pompey*, they choſe rather to enter into a League, even when they might have defeated him. They had afterwards an engagement againſt *Hoſtilius Mancinus*; him alſo they ſo worſted

worſted with continual overthrows, that ſcarce any one could endure to look upon, or hear of an Inhabitant of *Numantia*: and yet they thought fit to make a League with him alſo, contenting themſelves with the ſpoils of the Arms, when they might have put all to the ſword. But the people of *Rome* being no leſſe incenſed at the infamy of this *Numantian* Treaty, then they had been at that of *Caudium*, expiated the diſhonour of the preſent miſcarriage, by the ſurrender of *Mancinus*; and afterwards under the conduct of *Scipio*, whom the ruine of *Carthage* had improv'd for the deſolation of Cities, they reſolv'd to revenge it. But then we had a harder ſervice in our own Camp, than in the Field, more to do with our own Soldiery, than with the *Numantians*. For being orepreſs'd with continual, unneceſſary, and for the moſt part, ſervile employments, they of our Soldiery who knew not how to handle their arms, were commanded to fill trenches, and they who would not be ſprinkled with hoſtile blood ſhould be [ignominiouſly] daub'd with dirt. They were moreover depriv'd of their common proſtitutes, the boys, and all unneceſſary baggage. 'Twas truely ſaid, that ſuch as the General is, ſuch is the Army. So the Soldiery being reduc'd to diſcipline, the Armies engag'd, and that happen'd which no body hoped to have ſeen, that

the *Numantians* were seen to run away. Nay they would have surrendred themselves, if things fit to be endur'd by men had been enjoyn'd them. But *Scipio*, desirous of a true and absolute victory, they were reduc'd to the utmost extremities, so that their first resolve was to fight it out to the last man, having beforehand glutted themselves with a kind of funeral-banquet consisting of half-raw flesh, and a drinke made of Corn, by the natives called *Cælia*. The General having intelligence of their resolution, permitted not an engagement with persons defying death: but want of provisions so pres's'd upon them, being surrounded with a Trench, a Counterscarp and four Camps, that they begg'd an engagement of the General, to the end they might die like men. But that not obtain'd, they resolv'd upon a Sally, wherein many were kill'd, by which means the survivers liv'd a while longer, the famine still continuing. Afterwards, they resolve to make an escape; but that was prevented by their wives, who committing a heinous offence out of their affection, cut their horse-girts. Whereupon reduc'd to despair, and exasperated into fury and rage, they at last resolve upon this kind of death. They with the help of weapons, and a general conflagration destroy'd their Captains, their City, and themselves. Well! I should

* affirm

*affirm it the moſt valiant, and in my judgement, the moſt happy City even in its greateſt calamities, ſince it hath with ſo great conſtancy towards its Allies, by its own ſtrength, and for ſo long time, held out againſt a people back'd by the forces of all the world. In fine, the City being forc'd by the greateſt General that ever was, left the enemy nothing to ſatisfie his vanity; for there was not a man of all *Numantia* to be brought home in chaines; ſpoil none, becauſe they were poor; their Arms they had burnt themſelves; and ſo we had onely the name of a Triumph.

* *Aſſervevim.*

CHAP. XIX.

A ſummary of the Roman *wars for the ſpace of two hundred years.*

HItherto the *Roman* people ſeem'd to expreſſe a certain Nobleneſſe, Gallantry, Sanctity and Magnificence in their actions. *The remainder of that age, as it produc'd atchievements equally great, ſo did they exceed in turbulence and infamy; vices improving with the dilatation of the Empire. So that if any one divide this its third age, employ'd in forrein acqueſts, he will acknowledge the former Century thereof, wherein

* *Reliqua ſæculi.*

wherein *Africk*, *Macedonia*, *Sicily* and *Spain* were ſubdu'd, juſtly to have deſerv'd (as the Poets ſpeak) the name of *Golden*; and the enſuing Century to have been of *Iron*, and ſanguinary, or if any thing can be more inhumane; as comprehending the *Jugurthine*, the *Cimbrian*, the *Mithridatick*, *Gauliſh*, and *Germane* wars (whereby the *Roman* glory aſcended up to the skies) together with the *Gracchian* and *Druſian* maſſacres, as alſo the *Servile* wars, and, to compleat our infamy, our engagements even with the *Gladiators*. At laſt, the Commonwealth arming againſt it ſelf, by the commotions of *Marius* and *Sylla*, and in fine by the wars between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, as if poſſeſs'd with a ſpirit of madneſſe and fury, became (* ô horrour!) its own executioner. Which tranſactions though ravell'd and confus'd together, yet that they may the better appear, and that there may be a difference between their *Heynous* and *Heroick* actions, they ſhall be ſet down a part. And in the firſt place, we ſhall as we have already begun give an account of thoſe pious and juſt wars with forreign nations, that the continual augmentation of the Empire may be made manifeſt. And then we ſhall return to the horrid actions, and the foul and execrable broils of our own people.

* *Per rabiem & furorem, nefas!* *ſemet*, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

Attalus *King of* Pergamus *makes the peoples of* Rome *his Heir*; Astronicus *takes occasion thence to enter into a war against them*; Crassus *defeated and taken Prisoner*; Astronicus *subdu'd and put into chains*; *the unworthy procedure of* Aquilius, *in poisoning the springs, and by that means blasting the reputation of the* Romans.

SPain being subdu'd in the western part of the world, the people of *Rome* were at the East; nay they not onely enjoy'd peace, but by an unwonted and unknown kind of prosperity, wealth left by regal bequeasts, and whole Kingdoms came into them. *Attalus* King of *Pergamus*, Son of King *Eumenes*, heretofore our Ally and fellow-soldier, left this Will, *Let the people of* Rome *be the Heir of my estate.* Of which these were part. Entring upon the inheritance, the *Romans* became possessors of the Province, not by war, or force of Arms, but (what was more just) in right of the Will. But it is not easie to affirm, whether they more easily * possess'd themselves of, or lost that Province. *Aristonicus*, a fierce young man, of the blood Royal, easily drawes in some of the Cities

* *Occupaverit,*

Cities formerly ſubject to Kings, and take ſome others, which ſtood out by force, a *Mindus*, *Samos* and *Colophon*. He alſo defeated the Army of the Pro-conſul *Craſſus*, and took him. But he reflecting on his Family, and the reputation of the *Romans*, ſtruck out the eye of his barbarous Keeper with a wand; and ſo he incenſed him, as he would have it, to his own deſtruction. Not long after, *Ariſtonicus* was ſubdu'd and taken by *Perpenna*, and upon ſurrender of himſelf kept in chains. *M. Aquilius* put an abſolute period to the *Aſian* war, poiſoning (ô wicked act!) the ſprings, in order to the rendition of certain Cities. Which action as it haſtned the victory, ſo it rendred it infamous; in as much as, contrary to all Religion, and the cuſtomes of our Anceſtors, the *Roman* Arms, till then continu'd ſacred, were defiled by deteſtable compoſitions.

THE

THE ROMAN HISTORY BY L. JULIUS FLORUS.

The Third Book.

CHAP. I.

Jugurth, *King of* Numidia, *wars againſt the* Romans; *he endeavours to overcome them by artifices and preſents; At laſt, after ſeveral defeats, he is betray'd into the hands of* Sylla *by the means of* Bocchus.

THus went things in the Eaſt. But there was not the like quiet in the Southern parts. Who would expect any war ſhould break forth in *Africk*, after the deſtruction of *Carthage?* But there was no ſmall diſturbance in *Numidia*, and there was, next *Hannibal*, what might be feared in *Jugurth.*

gurth. For when the *Romans* were glorious, and unconquerable by the way of Arms, this moſt ſubtle Prince engages againſt them by that of wealth; and yet it fell out beyond expectation, that a King famous for his artifices ſhould be enſnar'd by artifice. He being Grand-child to *Maſſiniſſa*, and Son by adoption to *Micipſa*, deſigning the murther of his Brethren, incited thereto by a deſire of Soveraignty, and yet fearing not them ſo much as the Senate and people of *Rome*, under whoſe tuition and protection the Kingdom was, compaſs'd his firſt miſchief by treachery; and having taken off *Hiempſal's* head, while he would have done the like to *Adherbal*, who had fled to *Rome*, he with the mony ſent by his Ambaſſadors brought even the Senate to ſide with him. And this was his firſt victory over us. Afterwards he in like manner treated thoſe who had been ſent to divide the Kingdom between him and *Adherbal*, and having in the perſon of *Scaurus* [who ſuffer'd himſelf to be corrupted] overcome the integrity and cuſtomes of the *Roman* Empire, he proſecuted the wickedneſſe he had begun with greater confidence. But wicked actions lye not long conceal'd. The wickedneſſe of the corrupted Embaſſy [of *Scaurus*] came to light, and a war was reſolv'd upon againſt the Parricide. The Conſul *Calpurnius Beſtia* was the firſt ſent into *Numi-*

Numidia. But the King knowing by former experience, that gold could do more againſt the *Romans* than Iron, brought his peace. Of which hainous action being guilty, and ſummon'd upon a ſafe-conduct to appeare before the Senate, he with equal confidence both came and got *Maſſina*, Grand-ſon to *Maſſiniſſa*, his competitor to the Government, aſſaſſinated. This was another cauſe of the war againſt the ſaid King. The enſuing revenge is recommended to *Albinus.* But (ô diſhonour!) he in like manner ſo corrupted his Army, that by a voluntary flight of ours, the *Numidian* overcame, and became maſter of our Camp: and by a diſhonourable treaty, he ſuffered the Army, which he had before corrupted, to eſcape. About the ſame time, not ſo much to revenge the *Roman* Empire, as its honour, roſe up *Metellus*, who craftily ſet upon the enemy with his own artifices, while the other eluded him one while with intreaties, another, with threats, making alſo his advantage of a feign'd as if it had been a real flight. Not content with the devaſtation of Fields and Villages, he made attempts againſt the principal Cities of *Numidia*, and a long time endeavour'd the reduction of *Zama*, but without effect. But *Thala* he ſack'd, a place well furniſh'd with ammunition, and where the King's treaſure was. Afterwards having de-

priv'd

priv'd the King of his Cities, he purſu'd him as a fugitive out of his own territories, through *Mauritania* and *Getulia*. At laſt *Marius*, with a conſiderable recruit, after he had taken into the Army perſons of mean extraction upon an oath adminiſtred to them, ſetting upon the King already defeated and wounded, yet found it as hard a task to overcome him, as if his Forces had been freſh and entire. This man with extraordinary ſucceſſe reduc'd *Capſa*, a City built in honour of *Hercules*, ſeated in the midſt of *Africk*, and ſurrounded with Sands and Serpents, and by the aſſiſtance of a certain *Ligurian*, forc'd his way to the City *Mulucha*, built upon a rocky Mountain, a place in a manner inacceſſible. After which he gave a ſignal overthrow not onely to *Jugurth*, but alſo to *Bocchus* King of *Mauritania*, ſiding with the *Numidian* upon the ſcore of kinred, neer the City *Cirta*. *Bocchus* diſtruſting his affaires, and fearing to be involv'd in another's ruine, made King *Jugurth* the price of his agreement and friendſhip with the *Romans*. So the craftieſt of Kings was enſnared by the artifices of his Father in law, and deliver'd into the hands of *Sylla*. And at length the people of *Rome* beheld *Jugurth* loaden with chains led in triumph; but he alſo, though overcome and bound, ſaw the City, which he had falſely prophecy'd was to be ſold, and ſhould be ruin'd, if

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it met with a buyer. But if ever saleable, if had a Chapman in him, and seeing he escaped not, it will be an assurance that it shall never perish.

CHAP. II.

The victory obtain'd by the Romans *beyond the* Alps, *over the* Salii, *the* Allobroges, *and the* Aruerni; Domitius Ænobarbus, *and* Fabius Maximus *erect Towers of stone, and set up Trophies on them.*

THus the Romanes demean'd themselves in the South. In the North the troubles were greater and more bloody; there being nothing more insufferable than that Coast, where the Air is very piercing, and the Inhabitants savage. All along that quarter, an implacable Enemy broke forth on all sides; on the right, the left, and out of the midst of the North. The first who felt our Arms beyond the *Alps* were the *Salii*, upon complaints made of their Incursions, by the most faithful and friendly City *Massilia*. Afterwards, the *Allobroges* and *Aruerni*, upon the like complaints of the *Ædui*, who desired our assistance and relief against them. *Varus* is a witness of the victory, and *Isara*, and the River *Vindelicus*,

and the ſwifteſt of Rivers the *Rhone*. The greateſt terror to the Barbarians were the Elephants, whoſe bulk was anſwerable to that of the Inhabitants. There was nothing ſo remarkable in the Triumph as the King himſelf, *Bituitus*, in his Arms of divers colours, and a ſilver Chariot, ſuch as he had fought in. For both which victories, how great the rejoycing was, may be imagined hence, that *Domitius Ænobarbus*, and *Fabius Maximus* erected Towers of ſtone upon the very places where they had fought, and faſten'd Trophies thereon, adorn'd with the Arms of the Enemies, a thing not uſual with our people. For the Romans ever upbraided thoſe whom they ſubdu'd with their victory.

CHAP. III.

The Cimbri *and* Teutones *deſign an Incurſion into* Italy; *they defeat ſeveral Armies of the* Romans, *but are at laſt defeated themſelves by* Marius; *The ſtrange reſolution of their Wives. A miraculous thing happen'd at* Rome *after the defeat.*

THe *Cimbrians*, the *Teutones*, and the *Tigurians*, fugitives from the extremities of *Germany*, upon the Sea's over-running their Countrey,

Countrey, ſought new habitations all the world over: and being kept out of *France* and *Spain*, as they were returning into *Italy*, they ſent Ambaſſadors to *Silanus*'s Camp, and thence to the Senate, deſiring the martial people [of *Rome*] would aſſign them ſome Countrey or other, by way of pay, which if granted, they ſhould diſpoſe of their hands and arms. But what Lands ſhould the *Romane* people give, then ready to fall into a Civil War, about the *Agragrian* Lawes? Being therefore repuls'd, what they could not obtain by entreaty, they reſolve to get by force. For neither could *Silanus* hold out againſt the firſt irruption of the Barbarians, nor *Manlius* againſt the ſecond, nor *Cæpio* againſt the third. All had been loſt, if *Marius* had not lived in that age. Nor durſt he preſently engage them; but kept in his men within the Camp, till that invincible rage and violence, which the Barbarians account valour, were ſomewhat remitted. They therefore retreated from ours, inſulting, and (ſo great was their confidence of taking the City) asking them, *whether they would any thing to their wives.* Immediately, upon thoſe threats, dividing themſelves into three Bodies, they march'd over the *Alps*, that is, the Bars of *Italy*. *Marius* preſently, with extraordinary expedition, taking the nearer ways, prevents

the Enemy, and pursuing the formost Body, the *Teutones*, at the descent of the *Alps*, at a place called *Aquæ Sextiæ*. O heavenly powers! what an overthrow did we give them? The enemies were possess'd of the Valley and the River, our people wanted water. Whether the General did it purposely, or made advantage of his Error, is doubtful. Certain it is, Valour heightned by necessity, occasion'd the Victory. For the Army calling for water. *Ye are men*, said he, *there it is to be had.* The Engagement was so sharp, and the slaughter of the enemies so great, that the Romane Conqueror drunk not so much water out of the river as Barbarians blood, which ran down with it. Nay the King himself *Theutobocchus*, who was wont to vault over four or six horses, could hardly get up one, when he was to make his escape; and being taking in an adjoyning Grove, he was a remarkable Spectacle, in as much as being a person of extraordinary stature, he was higher than the very Trophies. The *Teutones* being utterly destroy'd, they march towards the *Cymbrians*. These had already (who would imagine it?) in the winter-time which raises the *Alps* to a greater height, by the Mountains of *Trent* made a descent, as if they had fallen down into *Italy*. They cross'd over the river *Athesis*, not by the help of Bridge or Boats, but upon

upon Trees cast into it, after they had out of a barbarous stupidity in vain attempted to stop its course, first with their own bodies, and afterwards with their hands and shields: and if they had immediatly taken their march to the City, the case might have been very dangerous. But about *Venice*, the most delicious part of *Italy*, their fierceness was softened by the very mildness of the Air and Soyl. Besides *Marius* opportunely falls upon them, effeminated by the use of bread, boil'd flesh, and sweet wines. They soon desired *Marius* to pitch upon a day to fight, and he appointed the next. They met in a most spacious field, called *Claudius*; on their side there fell a hundred and forty thousand, on ours, not three hundred. They had the slaughter of the Barbarians for the space of a whole day. Our General also had help'd our valour with artifice, imitating *Annibal*, and his Conduct at *Cannæ*. For first having got a cloudy day, that he might charge the enemy ere he expected it; besides a windy, that the dust rais'd might flie into their eyes and faces; then having his Army drawn up towards the East, that, as was soon known by such as were taken, the Air might seem to be on fire, by reason of the glittering of our Helmets, and the Suns reflection on them. Nor was the Engagement with their wives less than with them:

when being ſurrounded with Carts and Wagons, they fought from them as it were from Towers, with Clubs and Lances. Their death was equally gallant with their way of fighting. For when, upon an Embaſſy ſent to *Marius*, they could attain neither liberty, nor the priviledge of celibate (which it was not lawful to grant them) having ſtrangled and daſh'd their childrens brains out, they either fell by mutual wounds, or, with ſtrings made of their own hair, hung themſelves on trees, or their Cart-tayls. Their King *Beleus* died fighting gallantly in the field, and fell not unrevenged. The third Body was that of the *Tigurians*, which as a relief to the others had poſſeſt it ſelf of the hills of the *Alps* towards *Noricium*, diſperſing, ſome baſely running away, others betaking themſelves to robberies, mouldred away. The joyful and happy news of *Italy*'s liberty, and the Empire vindicated, came not to the people of *Rome* by men, as is wont, but (if credible) by the Gods themſelves. For the ſame day the thing was done, before the Temple of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, young men crown'd with Laurel, were ſeen delivering Letters to the Prætor, and there was a common report in the Theatre of a happy Victory over the *Cimbrians*. Then which what could be more miraculous, what more remarkable? As if *Rome*, rais'd above

her

her mourns, had been Spectatrix of the war, as it had been at the Duels between Gladiators; since at the same time the *Cimbrians* fell in the field, the people made acclamations in the City.

CHAP. IV.

The Thracians *revolt, commit many insolences and inhumanities*; Portius Cato *defeated by them*; *at last they are defeated by divers* Roman *Generals*; *The Victory obtain'd by* Lucullus.

After the *Macedonians* (the Gods so pleased) the *Thracians* rebelled, although heretofore Tributaries to the *Macedonians*; nor were they content to make incursions onely into the adjacent Provinces, but they got into *Thessaly* and *Dalmatia*, even to the *Adriatick* Sea, where stopping, as if Nature interpos'd, they cast their darts at the very waves. In the mean time they were so inhumane as to leave no cruelty unexercis'd on such as they took prisoners. For they offer'd mans blood in sacrifice to the Gods, they drunk in mens sculls, and by such insolences, they aggravated their punishments, whom they put to death with fire and * sword; nay they forc'd by toraures the infants out of their mo-

* Ferro.

mothers wombs. The moſt ſavage of all the *Thracians* were the *Sordiſci*, a people as ſubtle as ſtout. The ſcituation of their woods and mountains was correſpondent to their diſpoſitions. Accordingly, the whole Army commanded by *Cato*, was not onely defeated by thoſe people, and put to flight, but, what is prodigious, all cut to pieces. *Didius*, finding the *Thracians* straggling and diſpers'd in proſecution of booty, forc'd them back into their Countrey; *Drusus* drove them yet further, and kept them from croſſing the *Dannow*; *Minucius* deſtroy'd all along the river *Æbrus*, with the loſs indeed of many of his men, while the Horſe paſs'd over the Ice of that traiterous river. *Piſo* forc'd his way through the mountains of *Rhodope* and *Caucaſus*. *Curio* went as far as *Dacia*, but was frightned at the obſcurity of the woods. *Appius* got even into *Sarmatia*; *Lucullus*, to the extremities of the world, the River *Tanais*, and the Lake of *Mœotis*. Nor were the moſt bloody of our enemies ſubdu'd by any other treatment than was ſuitable to their own diſpoſition; for ſuch of them as were taken felt the extremities of fire and ſword. But nothing ſeem'd more in-ſupportable to the Barbarians, than that, having their hands cut off, they ſeem'd to out-live their puniſhment.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Mithridates *wars against the* Romanes, *and takes* Bithynia *from them, and brings all* Asia *into an inclination to revolt; He causes all the* Roman *Citizens to be massacred in the Provinces of* Asia; Sylla *defeats him in two battels;* Mithridates *raises a greater Army, besieges* Cyzicum, *and is overcome by* Lucullus; *The signal Victory of* Pompey *over both* Mithridates *and* Tigranes; *He over-runs all* Asia, *and brings it in subjection to the* Romanes.

THe *Pontick* Nations are seated Northwards, towards the *Euxine* Sea, which is on the left hand, so called from the *Pontick* Sea. Of these Nations and Countreys the most ancient King was *Atheas*, afterwards *Artabazes*, descended from the seven Governours of *Persia*. After him *Mithridates*, the mightiest of them all; since that whereas *Pyrrhus* was defeated in four years, *Hannibal* in seventeen, this man stood out forty years, till that being subdu'd in three great Battels, he was brought to nothing, by the happy conduct of *Sylla*, the gallantry of *Lucullus*, and greatness of *Pompey*. His pretence of war, as he

he alledged to the Prætor of *Asia*, *Cassius*, was, that *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia* invaded his Territories. But indeed being transcendently ambitious, his design was to become Master of *Asia*, and if he could, of *Europe* too. He deriv'd his hope and confidence from our vices. For we being divided by civil wars, gave him the occasion; and *Marius*, *Sylla*, and *Sertorius* shew'd him at a distance the naked side of the Empire. Amidst these wounds and distractions of the Commonwealth, an opportunity being taken of a sudden, the storm of the *Pontick* War broke forth, as it were out of the uttermost den of the North, upon a people then wearied & minding other things. The first eruption of the War took away *Bithynia* from us. Afterwards *Asia* was subject to the same terror. Nor was it long ere the Cities and Nations thereof revolted from us, to the King. He was himself present, importun'd them, and exercised cruelty in stead of valour. For what more insupportable than that one Edict of his, whereby he commanded all the free Denizens of *Rome* that were in *Asia*, to be put to death? Whereupon Houses, Temples, Altars, nay all divine and humane Rights were violated. But this terror of *Asia* opened the King a way into *Europe*. Having therefore sent *Archelaus* and *Neoptolemus*, his Lieutenants, the *Cyclades*, *Delos*, *Eubœa*, nay

the very ornament of *Greece*, *Athens* were taken, onely *Rhodes* remain'd, which ſtuck cloſer to us than any of the reſt. Nay, the terror of the Kings advance was come into *Italy*, nay even to the very City of *Rome*. Whereupon *L. Sylla*, an excellent Soldier, and no leſs daring, gives a check to the Enemies further advance, as if he had ſhov'd him with his hand. And immediately thence (who would believe it?) he went and preſs'd the City of *Athens*, the parent of Corn, with a Siege and Famine, ſo far as that they were forced to eat mans fleſh; and afterwards having deſtroy'd the Port of *Pyræum*, and Walls, to the extent of ſix thouſand * paces and more, after he had ſubdu'd the *moſt ungrateful of men*, as he ſaid himſelf, yet in honor of their deceas'd Anceſtors, he reſtored them to their Temples and Reputation. Afterwards having forc'd away the Kings Garriſons from *Eubœa* and *Bœotia*, he defeated all his Forces in two Battels, one near *Cheronæa*, the other near *Orchomenos*: and therupon paſſing over into *Aſia*, he worſts him himſelf; and he had been abſolutely ruin'd, if *Sylla* had not been more deſirous to haſten, than compleat his Triumph. To this poſture *Sylla* reduc'd *Aſia*. He made a League with the Inhabitants of *Pontus*. Of King *Nicomedes* he receiv'd *Bithynia*; of *Arioborzantes*, *Cappadocia*;

* *Sex quoque & amplius M. paſſuum.*

padocia; and so *Asia* became ours, as before. *Mithridates* was onely forc'd out of his Territories. So that the Inhabitants of *Pontus* were not broken by these transactions, but incens'd. For the King, as it were lur'd by the wealth of *Asia* and *Europe*, endeavor'd the recovery of it by the Right of War, not as belonging to another, but because he had before lost it. Therefore as fires not fully put out, break forth into greater flames; so *Mithridates*, having gotten greater Forces together, came as it were with the whole strength of his Kingdom again into *Asia*, by Land, by Sea, and by Rivers. *Cyzicum*, a famous City, is the Ornament of the *Asian* Coast, as having a Fortress, Walls, a Port, and Towers of Marble. Against this place, as if against a second *Rome*, he directed all the strength of the War. But the Citizens had the confidence to stand out, upon intelligence of *Lucullus*'s advance brought by a messenger, who (a thing strange to relate!) supported by a Goat-skin under the arms, and guiding himself with his feet, seeming to such as saw him at a distance a kinde of Sea-monster, had escaped through the midst of the enemies ships. Whereupon, the posture of affairs changing, the besieging King being first press'd with famine, and afterwards with the pestilence, *Lucullus* falls upon him as he was departing thence, and

gave

gave him so great an overthrow, that the Rivers *Granius* and *Æsapus* were all bloody. The subtile King, and acquainted with the avarice of the *Romanes*, commanded baggage and money to be scatter'd by those that fled, whereby to retard the pursuers. Nor was his flight by Sea more fortunate than that by Land. For a Fleet of above a hundred Ships, well stored with Ammunition and Provision, met with a Tempest in the *Pontick* Sea, and was so shatter'd, as if it had been in some engagement, as if *Lucullus*, having a certain correspondence with the Waves and Storms, had recommended the King to be subdu'd by the Winds. By this time were all the Forces of a most powerful Kingdom spent, but the Kings courage was heightned by his misfortunes. So that addressing himself to the adjacent Nations, he involv'd in his ruine in a manner all the eastern and northern parts. The *Iberians*, the *Ca pians*, the *Albanians*, and both the *Armenia's* were courted, and through all places *Pompey's* fortune sought him matter of glory, reputation, and titles. He seeing *Asia* enflam'd by new Commotions, and that Kings sprung out of Kings, thinking it not fit to delay things till the strengths of several Nations were united, a Bridge of Ships being of a sudden put together, he first of any cross'd the *Euphrates*, and having overtaken the retreating

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ing King in the midſt of *Armenia* (ſo extraordinary was the mans ſucceſs?) he utterly ruined him at one battel. The engagement happened in the night, and the Moon ſeem'd to take our part, in as much as ſhe ſtood behinde the Enemies, and appear'd in her full luſtre to the *Romanes*, whereby the *Ponticks* deluded by their longer ſhadowes, made at them, as at the bodies of their enemies. So that *Mithridates* was ſubdu'd in that one night. For afterwards he could do nothing, though he eſſay'd all things, like ſerpents, which having loſt their heads, move their tails to the laſt. For having eſcaped the enemy, he would by his ſudden advance, have frightned *Colchos*, as alſo the *Cicilian* Coaſts, and our *Campania*; then having deſtroy'd the Port of *Pyrdum*, he would have had the *Boſphorus* reach to *Colchos*, and marching thence through *Thrace*, *Macedonia*, and *Greece*, he thought to have made an unexpected invaſion into *Italy*. But prevented by the revolt of his ſubjects, and the impiety of his ſon *Pharnaces*, he with his ſword thruſt out that ſoul, which poiſon could not force out of his body. In the mean time, the great *Cneus*, proſecuting the rebellious remainders of *Aſia*, travers'd divers Nations and Provinces. For following the *Armenians* eaſtward, having taken the Metropolis of the Countrey *Artaxata*, he ordered *Tigranes*,

granes, upon his ſubmiſſion, to reign over them. But towards the North, a *Scythian* Expedition, wherein he had, as if at Sea, no guide but the ſtars, he deſtroyed *Colchos*, pardoned *Iberia*; ſpar'd the *Albanians*; having pitch'd his Camp at the deſcent of *Caucaſus*, he commanded *Orodes* King of *Colchos* to come down into the plains; *Artoces*, who rul'd over the *Iberians*, to ſend in even his own children as Hoſtages; nay, he alſo requited the liberality of *Orodes*, who had of his own accord ſent him a Golden Couch, and other preſents from *Albania*. And turning his Forces towards the South, having paſt Mount *Libanus* in *Syria*, and *Damaſcus*, he led the *Romane* Enſigns thorow thoſe odoriferous Forreſts, and Woods of Balm and Frankincenſe. The *Arabians* were ready to obey his commands. The *Jews* aſſay'd to defend *Jeruſalem* againſt him; but he forc'd his way into that alſo, that great Myſtery of an impious Nation, lying open as it were under a golden roof. Being Arbitrator between two Brothers in competition for the Kingdom, he appointed *Hyrcanus* to reign; *Ariſtobulus*, not complying, he put into chains. Thus under the conduct of *Pompey* the *Romanes* over-ran all *Aſia*, where it is of greateſt extent, and made that a Middle-province of the Empire, which had been the extremity of it. For they onely excepted, who

pre-

preſcri'd a League, and the *Indians*, who are not yet known to us, all *Aſia*, between the *Red-ſea*, the *Caſpian*, and the Ocean, was under our Juriſdiction, either ſubdu'd or reduced by the *Pompeian* Legions.

CHAP. VI.

The Cilician *Pirates ſcour the Seas, and hinder Commerce*; Pompey's *miraculous ſucceſs in the reduction of them in forty days.*

IN the mean time, while the *Romanes* are diſpers'd into ſeveral parts of the world, the *Cilicians* invade the Seas, and taking away all Commerce by a breach of the Bonds of humane Society, they had made the Seas as impaſſable by the War, as they might have been by a Tempeſt. The deſperate and enraged pirates deriv'd a confidence from the unquiet ſtate of affairs in *Aſia*, by reaſon of the wars with *Mithridates*, and making their advantages of anothers war, and the envy of a forreign King, they roved up and down without controul. And at firſt, commanded by one *Iſidorus*, they kept within the next Seas and exerciſed their piracies between *Creet* and *Cyrenæ*, *Pyreum*, and *Achaia*, and *Maleus*, which, from their booties, they named *The Golden*

Golden Gulf. And P. Servilius being employ'd against them, though he worsted their light and nimble Brigantines, with his heavy and well appointed Ships of War, yet was not the Victory without bloodshed. Nor thought he it enough to force them out of the Sea, but he also destroy'd their strongest Cities, and such as daily Spoils had enrich'd, to wit, *Phaselis*, and *Olympus*, and *Isaurus*, the greatest Fortress of *Cilicia*; whence imagining to himself he had done a great Exploit, he assumed the surname of *Isauricus*. Yet could they not keep ashore after so many defeats; but as certain creatures, whose double nature gives them the advantage of living upon land, or in the water, so they, upon the first retreat of an enemy, impatient of being a shore, got into the waters, and ventured somewhat farther out, than they had done before. So that *Pompey*, who had been so successful before, was now thought worthy this Victory, and it was look'd upon as an addition to what he had done against *Mithridates*. He, desirous to give an absolute check to a plague, which had spread it self over all the Sea, set upon it by a certain divine fore-cast. For having a great number of Ships of our own, and our Allies the *Rhodians*, he possess'd himself of both sides of *Pontus* and the Ocean. *Gellius* was to guard the *Tuscian* Sea; *Plotius* the *Sicilian*; *Gratil-*

lius, the *Ligurian* Gulf; *M. Pomponius* had charge of the *Gallick*; *Torquatus*, of the *Balearick*; *Tiberius Nero*, of the Streights of *Gades*, which is the first entrance of our Sea; *Lentulus*, the *Lybian*; *Marcellinus*, the *Ægyptian*; the young *Pompeys*, the *Adriatick*; *Terentius Varro*, the *Ægean* and *Pontick*; *Metellus*, the *Pamphylian*; *Cæpio*, the *Asian*; *Portius Cato* guarded the Entrance of *Propontis*, blocking it up with Ships, as if it had been a gate. Thus all Sea-ports, Gulfs, Bays, Creeks, Promontories, Streights, Peninsula's being secured, the Pirates were surrounded as in a toil. *Pompey* himself took his way toward *Cilicia*, the source of the war. Nor did the enemies decline an Engagement; not that it proceeded out of any confidence, but being surpris'd, they would seem to dare something, yet so as that they endur'd onely the first On-set. For perceiving themselves surrounded of all sides by our Ships, casting away their Sayls and Oars, and giving a general shout, which is a sign of submission, they begg'd quarter. We never before had a victory with less bloodshed, nor indeed was there any Nation so faithful to us. And that was to be attributed to the Generals prudence, who transplanted those who had been us'd to the Sea, to a great distance from it, and oblig'd them to cultivate the In-land part of the Countrey. Thus with

same labor; he gave Ships the freedom of Navigation, and restor'd to the Land its Inhabitants. What occurs to be first admir'd in this Victory? the expedition of it, in that it was compleated in forty days; or the extraordinary success, in that it was done without the loss of a Ship? or the perpetuity, in that they never afterwards became pirates.

CHAP. VII.

The Cretians *set upon by the* Romanes *defeat the Army of* M. Antonius; Metellus *revenges the affront, and treats them most cruelly.*

THe *Cretian* war, if we would know the truth, we our selves began, onely out of a desire to reduce that Noble Island under our Jurisdiction. It seem'd to have favored *Mithridates*; and we thought fit to revenge it by force of Arms. *M. Antonius* first invaded the Island with a great confidence of victory, insomuch that his Ships were better furnish'd with Chains, than Arms. He therefore was punish'd for his presumption; for the enemies intercepted many of his Ships, and hung up the bodies of the prisoners at the Shrouds and Tackling, as if they return'd to their Ports in Triumph. Afterwards *Metellus* laying the

whole Island desolate with fire and sword, confin'd them within their Fortresses and Cities, *Gnosus*, and *Erythræa*, and (as the Greeks are wont to call it) the *Mother of Cities*, *Cydonia*: and so great cruelty was used on the prisoners, that many poison'd themselves, others sent to *Pompey*, then absent, an acknowledgment of their surrendring themselves. Upon which he carrying on the affairs of *Asia*, and sending *Octavius* to *Creet*, as his Lieutenant, he was derided for concerning himself in another mans Province, and occasion'd *Metellus* to exercise greater cruelties on the enemies; and having overcome *Lasthines* and *Panares*, Captaines of *Cydonia*, he return'd Victor, yet brought home with him, after so notorious a Victory, onely the surname *Greticus*.

CHAP. VII.

The Inhabitants of the Balearick Islands *turn Pirates, and engage with the* Romane *Fleet, by which they are defeated.*

THe House of *Metellus Macedonicus* was so accustomed to Military Surnames, that one of his sons having obtain'd that of *Creticus*, another of them came soon after to be called *Balearicus*. The *Baleares* Islands had, about

bout that time, infested the Seas with Piracies. One would wonder that a savage people, living in Woods, should have the confidence so much as to look on the Sea, from their very Rocks. On the contrary, they ventured out in Boats built without any design, and frightned such as sayl'd by with their unexpected surprizals. Nay, when they saw the *Romane* Fleet at a distance making towards them, conceiving it to be purchase, they ventur'd to meet it, and at the first Onset, cover'd the Ships with a shower of stones of all sorts. Every one had three Slings to fight withal. That they did execution, is no wonder, when the Nation hath no other Arms, and is brought up to that exercise from their infancy. A childe has no meat from his mother, but what he strikes down from a place shown him by her. But the *Romanes* were not long terrified at that shower of stones. Upon the close, when they felt our Beaks, and the Darts falling on them, crying out like beasts, they made what haste they could to the shore, and having sheltered themselves among the rocks, they were to be sought out ere they could be overcome.

CHAP. IX.

Cyprus *sack'd by the* Romans, *and the wealth of it brought to* Rome *by* Porcius Cato.

THe fate of Islands was come, and so *Cyprus* was taken without any war. *Ptolomey* had the government of this Island, a place abounding in wealth, and for that reason dedicated to *Venus*; nay, the report of its wealth was so great, and that withal true, that the very people, which subdu'd Nations, and was wont to bestow Kingdoms, upon the solicitation of *P. Clodius* Tribune of the people, confiscated the estate of that King, then alive, and their Ally. And he indeed upon the report of it poison'd himself. Whereupon *Porcius Cato* brought the wealth of *Cyprus* in small light Vessels along the *Tiber*; which thing filled the *Romane* Treasury more than any Triumph had done.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

A memorable Exploit of Cæsars *among the* Gauls, *and in* Great Britain; *He builds a Bridge over the* Rhine; Vercingetorix *submits to him.*

Asia being subdu'd by the Forces of *Pompey*, fortune transferr'd what remain'd to be done in *Europe* to *Cæsar*. There were yet unreduced the most cruel of all Nations, the *Gauls* and *Germans*, and *Brittany*, though divided from all the world, yet met with one that conquered it. The first commotions of the *Gauls* began among the *Swissers*, who, seated between the *Rhone* and the *Rhine*, their Lands being too narrow for them, came to seek out other habitations, after they had fir'd the walls of their Cities, and taken an oath never to return. But time being required to consider of it, and *Cæsar* having in the interim, by breaking down the Bridge over the *Rhone*, deprived them of all means of flight, he drove back that most warlike Nation to their former aboads, as a Shepherd does his Flocks into the fold. The following fight with the *Belgæ* was far more bloody, they being a people who fought for their liberty.

Though the Roman Soldiery did many great actions upon this occasion, yet this of *Cæsar* himself their General was highly remarkable, when, the Army being inclin'd to flight, he took a Buckler from one that was running away, and running to the very Front, reinforced the fight with his own hands. Afterwards there was an Engagement at Sea with the *Veneti*; but we had a harder task with the Sea, than with the Ships: for these were rough, unshap'd, and soon sunk as soon as they felt our Beak-heads. But the shallows hindred the fight, as if the Ocean withdrawing it self by its ordinary refluxes during the Engagement seem'd to intercede in the Quarrel. He had also to do with difficulties arising from the disposition of Nations and places. The *Aquitani*, a crafty people, retired into Caves under-ground; he commanded them to be pent up in them. The *Morini* wandred into the Woods; he ordered them to be burnt. Let not any one say the *Gauls* were bruitishly simple, they mannage their business with subtilty. *Induciomarus* brought in the *Treviri*; *Ambiorix*, the *Eburones*. Having entred into a conspiracy, in *Cæsars* absence, they met with his Lieutenants. But the former was gallantly defeated by *T. Labienus*, who brought away the Kings head. The latter having laid ambushes in the valley, overcome us by craft; where-

whereupon our Camp was plunder'd, and all the Gold carried away. We there loſt *Cotta*, with the Lieutenant *Titurius Rabinus*. Nor could we ever after be revenged of that King who got over the *Rhine*, and could never be ſeen. Nor did the *Rhine* therefore eſcape, it being not juſt a place that entertain'd and protected our enemies ſhould be free; but of the firſt Fight between *Cæſar* and the *Germans*, there were juſt cauſes of his ſide. For the *Sequani* made complaints of their incurſions. What an haughtineſs was that of King *Arioviſtus*, when the Ambaſſadors of *Cæſar* ſaid to him, *Come to Cæſar*, reply'd, *But who is Cæſar?* And, *If he will, let him come to me*; And, *What does it concern him what is done in our* Germany? *Do I meddle with the Romane affairs?* So that there was ſo great a terror of this new Nation in the Camp, that many made their Wills before they took up their Bucklers. But thoſe vaſte Bodies, the bigger they were, the more open did they lye to the Swords and Darts. What gallantry the Soldiery expreſs'd in the fight, cannot be reduced from any thing ſo much as from what they did, when the Barbarians having lifted their Bucklers over their heads, covering themſelves as under a roof, the *Romans* leap'd up on the very Bucklers, and thence ſtooping down cut their throats. Afterwards, the *Menapii*,

napii, making their complaints to *Cæsar* against the *Germanes*, he thereupon croſs'd the *Moſe*, nay the *Rhine* it ſelf, upon a Bridge of Boats, and ſeeks out the enemy in the *Hercynian* Forreſts. But all were fled into the Woods and Marſhes, ſo great confuſion had the *Romane* Force brought along with it, in that ſide of the river: nor was the *Rhine* croſſed onely once, but ſeveral times, and that by Bridges. But there was a greater aſtoniſhment; for perceiving their *Rhine* taken, and as it were yoaked with a Bridge, they again fled into the Woods and Marſhes, and what moſt troubled *Cæsar* was, that there were not any to be overcome. Being Maſter of all both at Sea and Land, he look'd upon the Ocean, and as if this world were not enough for the *Romanes*, he bethought him of another. Having therefore got a Fleet together, he ſails towards *Brittain*. He croſs'd over with marvellous ſpeed; for weighing from the Port of *Morinum* at the third Watch, he got the next day before noon into the Iſland. The ſhores were full of hoſtile tumult, and the charion, trembling at the ſight of a ſtrange thing, went diſorderly up and down. Their fearfulneſs was look'd on as a preſage of our victory. He receiv'd their arms and hoſtages from the timerous, and he had made a further progreſs, had not the Ocean chaſtis'd his bold Fleet with

with a wrack. Return'd thereupon into *Gaul*, and having reinforc'd his Fleet and Forces, becomes again into the same Ocean, and pursues the same *Brittains* into the *Calidonian* Woods, and puts *Cavelianus* one of their Kings into chains. Content with these things, (for the design was not to get Provinces, but Glory) he return'd back with a greater booty than before, the Ocean it self being also more calm and favorable, as if acknowledging it self inferior to him. But the greatest and last conspiracy of all, was that of the *Gauls*, when that Prince so dreadful for stature, martial skill, and courage, and whose very name was made to strike a terror, *Vercingetorix*, brought together into one body, the *Arverni* and *Biturigæ*, as also the *Carnutæ* and the *Sequani*. He, upon Festival days, and days of Assembly, when great numbers of them met in the woods, heightned them by his haughty expressions, to a recovery of their former liberty. *Cæsar* was then absent, raising of new Forces at *Ravenna*; and the *Alps* had so risen in the winter, that they thought his passage stop'd. But what a fortunate temerity did this Message force him upon? Over till then unpassable crags of Mountains, through unbeaten ways and snows, taking his march with a choice light-arm'd party, he comes into *Gaul*; he brought together his winter Garisons, though

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at great distances, and was got into the midst of *Gaul*, ere it was fear'd he might be coming from the remotest part of it. Then assaulting the Cities that were the causes of the War, he destroy'd the *Avaricum*, though defended by forty thousand men; he fir'd *Alexia*, although maintained by two hundred and fifty thousand young men. The whole stress of the War was about *Gergovia*. For that vaste City having fourscore thousand men to defend it, with the help of its Walls, a Castle, and its precipices, was by *Cæsar* compassed with Works, Palizadoes, and a Trench, through which he drew the River, besides eighteen Bastions, and a kinde of huge Counterscarp, by which means he first reduc'd it to a famine; afterwards killed those, who attempted to make sallies, in the very Trenches with swords and palizadoes, and at last forced the besieged to a surrender. Nay the King himself, the greatest Ornament of the Victory, coming as a Suppliant to the Camp, cast his equipage and arms at *Cæsars* feet, saying, *Thou hast, O most valiant of men, a valiant man before thee, whom thou hast overcome.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Crassus *vanquish'd and kill'd by the* Parthians; *the indignity exercised by his enemies upon him after his death.*

WHile the *Romanes*, by *Cæsar*, subdue the *Gauls* in the northern part of the world, they receive a grievous wound in the East from the *Parthians*. Nor can we complain of Fortune, our disaster admits not that comfort. The covetousnes of this Consul *Crassus*, (a vice hateful to Gods and men) while he mindes nothing but *Parthian* Gold, was punish'd with the loss of eleven Legions, and that of his own head; for that the Tribune of the people *Metellus*, had made horrid imprecations against him at his departure from *Rome*. And when the Army was past *Zeugma*, the *Euphrates* swallow'd our Ensigns forc'd into it by sudden Whirlwindes; and when he had encamped at *Nicephorium*, the Ambassadors from King *Orodes* pres'd him *to call to minde the Leagues made with* Pompey *and* Sylla. But he, bent upon the Kings Treasures, without the least imaginary cause, made them onely this return, *That he would give them his answer at* Seleucia. Wherefore the

the Gods, avenger of Leagues, promoted the Artifices and Valour of the Enemies. And first, *Crassus* left behinde him the *Euphrates*, the onely river whereby he could be supply'd with provisions, and which serv'd him for a Rampart. Then he gave credit to a counterfeit Renegado, a *Syrian*, named *Mazaras*, by whose advice the Army being brought into a spacious Champian, lay open to the enemies of all sides. So that he was hardly got to *Carræ*, but the Kings Generals, *Sillaces* and *Surenas*, display'd their Enfigns glittering with Gold and Silk. Then without any more ado, the Parthian Horse falling on of all sides, pelted them with Darts so fast, as if it had been showres of Hail or Rain. So the Army receiv'd a dreadful overthrow: *Crassus* himself cajoll'd into a parley, had, upon a signal given, fallen alive into the enemies hands, if the resistance of the Tribunes had not moved the Barbarian General to prevent his escape by killing him. So having carried away his head, the enemy made sport with it. His son they had kill'd with the same weapons, in his fathers sight. The remainder of that unfortunate Army, every one shifting for himself, was dispersed into *Armenia*, *Cilicia*, and *Syria*, so that there was hardly one left to bring the news of this defeat to *Rome*. His head and right hand being cut off, were carried to the

King

King of *Parthia*, who justly made sport therewith. For melted Gold was pour'd into his gaping mouth, that his dead and breathless body should be burnt with Gold, whose mind had been inflamed with an insatiable desire of it.

CHAP. XII.

A Recapitulation, comprehending a Description of the Misfortunes of the Romanes, *proceeding from plenty; and that their arming against themselves, is to be attributed to the same cause.*

THis is the third Age of the *Romane* people, spent in foreign parts, during which, assuming the confidence to go out of *Italy*, they display'd their Ensigns all over the world. Of which age, the former Century was sacred, just, and, as we said, *Golden*, not stain'd with any wickedness or impiety; while there yet remain'd the sincere and innocent integrity of that pastoral origine, and the imminent fear of our *Carthaginian* enemies kept up the ancient Discipline. The latter Century, which we have deduced from the destruction of *Carthage*, *Corinth*, and *Numantia*, and the inheritance left us in *Asia* by King *Attalus*, to

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him who ſucceeded them, *Auguſtus*, of whom we ſhall ſpeak hereafter, as it was more magnificent in reſpect of Military Exploits, ſo was it lamentable, and to be bluſh'd at, in reſpect of the domeſtick Diſturbances that happened therein. For as it was noble and praiſeworthy to have reduc'd *Gaul*, *Thrace*, *Cilicia*, wealthy and powerful Provinces, as alſo the *Armenians* and *Brittains*, though not ſo much for the advantage, as the greater reputation of the Empire; ſo to have at the ſame time broke forth into civil diſtractions, and fought with our Allies, our Slaves, and Gladiators, and that the Senate ſhould be divided into Factions, is ſhameful and to be lamented. And I know not whether it had not been better for the *Romane* people to have contented themſelves with *Sicily* and *Africk*, or indeed to have been without them, and confin'd their Government to *Italy*, than to arrive at ſo much greatneſs, as to be deſtroy'd by their own ſtrength. For what but an exceſs of proſperity bred thoſe civil Diſtractions? Our firſt corruption proceeded from the Conqueſt of *Syria*, the next from the Inheritance left us by the King of *Pergamus* in *Aſia*. That exceſſive wealth corrupted the manners of that time, and prov'd the deſtruction of the Commonwealth, then ſunk into its own vices as into a common Shore. For whence ſhould

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it proceed, that the people ſhould deſire Lands and Food, but from the famine which luxury had occaſioned? Thence therefore proceeded the firſt and ſecond *Gracchane*, and the third *Apuleian* ſedition. Whence came it that the Knights diſſented from the Senate, to aſſume to themſelves the cognizance of judgements in Law, but from avarice, that the tributes of the Commonwealth, and the very judgements in Law might be converted to private lucre? Hence again came both the promiſe of communicating the freedom of *Rome* to all *Latium*, and by the means the wars with our Allies. What occaſion'd the ſervile wars, but the abundance of Families? What occaſion'd the *Gladiators* to raiſe Armies againſt their Maſters, but the profuſe liberality uſed to court the favour of the populace, who, being exceſſively taken with ſhowes, made that a profeſſion which was at firſt the puniſhment of our enemies? And now that we may come to ſome more ſpecious vices, did not that ambition of honours take its riſe from the ſame cauſe, Wealth? Thence alſo came the ſtorms of *Marius* and *Sylla*'s times. The magnificence of entertainments, and exceſſive profuſions, were they not the effects of wealth, which muſt in time bring in want? That alſo made *Catiline* an enemy to his Country. Laſtly that inſatiable deſire of principality and rule, whence

came it but from exceſſive riches? Nay theſe arm'd *Caſar* and *Pompey* with fatal firebrands to the deſtruction of the Commonwealth. We ſhall in order give an account of theſe domeſtick deſtractions of the *Roman* people, diſtinct from their forreign and juſtifiable wars.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Sedition occaſion'd by the power beſtow'd on the Tribunes.

THe power beſtow'd on the Tribunes was the ſource of all the ſeditions; in as much as under pretence of aſſerting the rights of the people, for whoſe eaſe it was eſtabliſh'd, they made it really their buſineſſe to aſſume authority to themſelves, and courted the favour and applauſe of the people by the *Agrarian*, the *Frumentarian*, and the *Judiciarii* Laws. There ſeem'd to be in all of them a kind of equity. For what ſo juſt as that the common people ſhould receive their right from the Senate; that the people which had conquer'd all Nations and was poſſeſſed of the world, might not be like vagabonds without Houſes or Temples? What ſo juſt, as that a people reduced to want ſhould live upon their own treaſury? What more conduc'd to the equality of

of freedom, than that the Senate having the Government of Provinces, the Order of Knights, ſhould have the advantage of Judicial proceedings? Yet theſe things became pernicious, and the wretched Commonwealth prov'd the reward of her own overthrow. For the management of Judicial proceedings being transferr'd from the Senate to the Knights, ſuppreſſed the tributes, that is, the patrimony of the Empire; and the buying of corn exhauſted the Treaſury, the very ſinews of the Commonwealth. And could the people be put into poſſeſſion of their Lands, without the ejecting of thoſe that were in actual poſſeſſion, and themſelves a part of the people? And yet theſe were poſſeſs'd of their habitations left them by their Anceſtors, as it were by preſcription of time and right of inheritance.

CHAP. XIV.

The ſedition occaſion'd by Tiberius Gracchus, *who is oppoſed and kill'd.*

THe firſt firebrand of ſedition was kindled by *Tiberius Gracchus*, a perſon highly eminent for his extraction, comelineſſe and eloquence. But this man, whether fearful of being involv'd in the ſurrender of *Mancinus*

(for he was ſurely for our part of the league at *Numantia*) and thereupon deſirous to ingratiate himſelf with the people; or proceeding with a good intention, as pitying to ſee the common people turn'd out of their Lands, that they who had conquer'd Nations and were Maſters of the world, might not be baniſhed out of their own habitations; or whatever deſign he had, attempted a very remarkable thing; when that, the day for propounding the Law being come, attended by a great number of people, he aſcended the *Roſtra*, nor wanted there on the other ſide all the Nobility with armed force to oppoſe him, and ſome of the Tribunes were alſo againſt him. But when *Gracchus* finds *M. Octavius* oppoſing the Laws he would have had enacted, contrary to the dignity of Colleagueſhip, and the right of his authority, he thruſt his Colleague out of the *Roſtra*, and put him into ſuch a fright of preſent death, that he was forc'd to quit the Magiſtracy. By which means being created Triumvir for the diſtribution of the Lands, when to compleat what he had begun, he would, upon an aſſembly day, have had his authority continu'd for longer time, meeting a party of the Nobility and of thoſe whom he had put out of their Lands, the ſlaughter began at the Forum. He eſcaped thence to the Capitol, and putting his hand to his head, as

it

it were to exhort the people to endeavour his ſafety, he ſeem'd as one deſiring Royalty and a Diadem: and ſo the people having taken up arms, by the encouragement of *Scipio Naſica*, he was cut off as it were by a due courſe of Juſtice.

CHAP. XV.

Caius Gracchus *attempts to proſecute the deſign of his Brother* Tiberius; *and is murthered by* Opimius *upon Mount-Aventine.*

Caius Gracchus attempted with no leſſe violence to revenge the death and Laws of his Brother. And with equal tumult and terrour inviting the people to their ancient Lands, and promiſing them for proviſions, the newly-fallen inheritance of *Attalus*, and being grown too high and powerful upon a ſecond Tribuneſhip, he was abſolutely aſſur'd of popular favour. So that *Minutius* the Tribune preſuming to abrogate his Laws, having got together a party of his Complices, he invaded the Capitol, a place fatal to his Family. Whence being forced with the loſſe of his friends, he got to Mount *Aventine*, where met with by a party of the Senate, he is defeated by *Opimius*. Nay they inſulted over

the dead carcaſſe, and the moſt ſacred head of a Tribune of the people was ſold by thoſe who kill'd him for its weight in gold.

CHAP. XVI.

Apuleius Saturninus *renews the quarrel of the* Grachii; *he is aſſiſted by* Marius, *and commits many outrages*; Marius *is forced to deſert him*; *He gets into the Capitol, and ſurrenders himſelf to the Senate. The people tear him to pieces.*

NOtwithſtanding theſe things, *Apuleius Saturninus* forbore not to aſſert the *Gracchane* Laws. So much was he encourag'd by *Marius*, who was always an enemy to the Nobility, and withall preſuming upon his Conſulſhip; after he had cauſed his Competitor *A. Nonius*, to be openly murther'd, at a general Aſſembly, endeavour'd to get into his place *C. Gracchus*, a perſon without tribe or name, and one who had by a foiſted pedigree adopted himſelf into the Family. Thus while he triumphed by theſe affronts without any fear of puniſhment, he was ſo earneſt to have the *Gracchane* Laws eſtabliſh'd, that he forc'd the Senate to a complyance, threatning the refuſers with baniſhment. One of them made it his

his choice. Whereupon after the departure of *Metellus*, all the Nobility being diſcourag'd, *Saturninus* being in the third year of his Tribuneſhip, grew ſo inſufferably impudent, as to diſturb the Conſular Aſſemblies with new ſlaughters. For, that *Glaucias*, the inſtrument of his fury might be made Conſul, he cauſed *C. Memmius* his Competitor to be ſlain; and he gladly underſtood from ſome of his followers, that in that tumult he had been called *King*. But at length, the Senate conſpiring againſt him, and *Marius* the Conſul oppoſing, as being no longer able to defend him, armies were drawn up in the Forum, whence being beaten he got into the Capitol. But while he was beſieg'd (the conduit-pipes being cut off) and by meſſengers would have aſſur'd the Senate of his repentance, he came down out of the Caſtle, and was with the Ring-leaders of the faction receiv'd into the *Curia*. Being there the people broke in, and fell upon him with ſtones and ſtaves, tearing him to pieces even as he was dying.

CHAP. XVII.

Livius Druſus *would inforce the* Gracchane *Laws*; Cepio *violates the Senate*; *The Conſul* Philippus *oppoſing him is unworthily treated*; *the ſudden death of* Druſus.

LAſtly, *Livius Druſus*, not onely with the ſtrength of the Tribuneſhip, but alſo with the authority of the Senate, and the conſent of all *Italy*, endeavours the eſtabliſhment of the ſame Laws, and, attempting one thing after another, cauſed ſo great a conflagration, that the firſt eruptions of it could not be endur'd, ſo that taken away by a ſudden death, he left a hereditary war to his poſterity. According to the judiciary Law, *C. Gracchus* had devided the *Roman* people, and made that a double-headed City, which was but ſingle before. The *Roman* Knights inveſted with ſo great power, as to have the fates and fortunes of the Senators, and the lives of Princes in their power, intercepting the tributes, robb'd the Commonwealth at their pleaſure. The Senate, being weakened by the exile of *Metellus*, and the condemnation of *Rutilius*, had loſt all the luſtre of Majeſty. While things were in this poſture, *Servilius Cæpio*, and *Livius Druſus*,

two

two perſons equal as to courage, wealth, and dignity (which begat the emulation in *Druſus*) ſtood up for, one, the Knights, the other, the Senate. The Enſignes, Standards, and Banners were ready to advance. But they were divided in one and the ſame City as if they had been in two diſtinct Camps. *Cæpio* firſt aſſaulting the Senate, pitch'd upon *Scaurus* and *Philippus*, chief perſons of the Nobility, as chargeable with ambition. *Druſus*, to oppoſe theſe commotions, by the *Gracchane* Laws, got the common people to joyn with him, and drew in the Allies by a hope of being made free of the City. His ſaying, upon this occaſion, is extant, *That he had not left any one ought to give away, unleſſe he would diſtribute duſt or air.* The day for the promulgation of the Law was come, when of a ſudden, ſo great a multitude came in from all parts, that the City ſeem'd beſieg'd by enemies. Yet the Conſul *Philippus* had the boldneſſe to oppoſe the enaction of the Laws: But the *Viator* taking him by the throat, let him not go, till the blood guſh'd out his mouth and eyes. So the Laws were enacted by force. But our Allies immediately called for the reward of their aſſiſtance, when in the mean time death took away *Druſus*, unable to keep his word, and troubled at the commotions he had raſhly cauſed, a ſeaſonable death, in ſo great a danger:

and

and yet the Allies ceased not by Arms to demand of the people of *Rome* the performance of *Drusus*'s promises.

CHAP. XVIII.

All Italy *in a commotion; a general conspiracy, which after great destructions of men, is at last appeased.*

THe war between us and our *Socy*, or Allies, I may call the *Social* War, to make it lesse odious; but the truth is, it was a Civil war. For the *Roman* people, having shuffled together the *Etrusci*, the *Latines*, and the *Sabines*, and deriving one blood out of them all, of several members it made up a body, and is but one consisting of all the parts. Nor did the Allies lesse wickedly rebel within *Italy*, than the Citizens did within *Rome*. The Allies therefore justly demanded the freedom of that City, to whose greatnesse they had contributed, to which hope, *Drusus*, out of a desire of dominion, had raised them; and he afterwards destroy'd by the perfidiousnesse of his domesticks, the same firebrand that consumed him, enflam'd the Allies into Arms, and a design of besieging the City. What more lamentable than this destruction? what more cala-

calamitious? when all *Latium*, and *Picenum*, all *Etruria* and *Campania*, laſtly *Italy*, roſe up againſt its Parent and Mother-City? when the flower of our moſt valiant and faithful Allies had thoſe municipal prodigies each under their Enſignes. *Popedius* led the *Marſians*, and *Latines*, *Afranius* the *Umbri*, the whole Senate and Conſuls thoſe of *Samnium*, and *Teleſinus* thoſe of *Lucania:* when that people which judg'd Kings and Nations could not govern it ſelf, and that *Rome* the Conquereſſe of *Aſia* and *Europe* might be aſſayled from *Corfinium*. The firſt ſcene of the war was to have been upon Mount *Albanus*, it being reſolv'd, that on the Feſtival day of the *Latines*, the Conſuls *Julius Cæſar* and *Martius Philippus* ſhould have been offer'd up amidſt the Sacrifices and Altars. But that treachery being diſcovered, the whole fury broke out at *Aſculum*, the Ambaſſadors who had been ſent from the City being murthered at the aſſembly of their ſolemne ſports. This was the engagement of that impious war. *Popedius* the Author and Ring-leader of the war poſting up and down ſpread the inſurrection through ſeveral Nations and Cities. The deſolations committed by *Hannibal* and *Pyrrhus* were not ſo great. Behold *Ocriculum*, behold *Grumentum*, *Faſulæ*, *Carceoli*, *Nuſeriæ*, and *Picentes*, are waſted with ſlaughter, fire, and ſword. *Rutilius*'s Forces

ces are defeated; *Cæpio's* defeated. Nay even *Julius Cæsar* himself, after the losse of the Army, being brought all bloody into the City, the lamentable spectacle of his funeral was carried through the midst of the City. But the great fortune of the *Roman* people, and ever greater in extremities, rose up a fresh with all their Forces, and sending out several Commanders to engage against the several Nations, *Cato* defeats the *Etruscans*; *Gabinius* the *Marsyans*; *Cardo*, the *Lucanians*; *Sylla* the *Samnites*. But *Strabo Pompeius* having layd all waste with fire and sword, never gave over destroying, till that by the destruction of *Asculum*, he had appeased the *Manes* of so many Consular Armies, and ransack'd Cities.

CHAP. XIX.

An insurrection of the Slaves; Sicily *under the Government of a* Syrian, *who feigns himself a Fanatick*; *They are at last overcome and punish'd by the valour of* Rupilius; *A second insurrection of the Slaves quieted by* Aquilius.

THough we fought with our Allies (dishonour enough!) yet we had to do with free persons and well educated. But who can brook that the Soveraign people of the world should

uld arm againſt their Slaves? The firſt ſer-
e war happen'd at the infancy of *Rome*, and
y'd within the City, *Herdonius Sabinus* be-
g the Leader, when, the City being buſied
y the ſeditions of the Tribuneſhip, the Capi-
ol was beſieg'd and taken by the Conſul. But
hat was rather a tumult then a war. Soon
fter, the Forces of the Empire being employ'd
ſeveral parts, who would believe that *Sicily*
as more cruelly deſolated by the *Servile* then
y the *Punick* war? Being a Country plenti-
ul in Corn, and in a manner a Suburb-Pro-
vince, was poſſeſſed by *Roman* Citizens who
ad great inheritances there. They had there
many priſons full of chain'd Slaves for the cul-
ivation of the ground, and theſe occaſion'd
the war. A certain *Syrian* named *Eunus* (the
greatneſſe of the deſtruction makes us remem-
ber him) counterfeiting a fanatick deſtraction,
while he boaſteth of the * hair of the *Syrian*
Goddeſſe, animated the Slaves as it were by * Co-
a command of the Gods to aſſert their liberty, mas.
and take up Arms. And that he might prove
it done by Divine inſpiration, having a nut-
ſhell in his mouth, which he had fill'd with
Brimſtone and fire, when he breath'd gently,
the flames came forth with his words. This
miracle at firſt drew together two thouſand of
ſuch as were next met, but after breaking open
the priſons, he made up an Army of above

forty

forty thousand. And being adorn'd with Royal ornaments, that our miseries might be compleat, he made a lamentable desolation of Castles, Towns, and Villages. Nay for an absolute dishonour, the Camps of the *Prætors* were taken, nor are we asham'd to name them, the Camps of *Manilius*, *Lentulus*, *Piso*, *Hypsæus*. They therefore who should have been reduc'd as fugitives, pursu'd our Prætorian General, whom they had defeated in fight. At length, *P. Rupilius* being General, they were punish'd. For having overcome them, and at last besieg'd them at *Euna*, after he had wasted them with famine, as if it had been with a pestilence, he put the remainders of the villains into chaines and fetters, and crucify'd them. For his Victory over the Slaves he was content with an *Ovation*, that he might not derogate from the dignity of a *Triumph*, by a servile inscription. The Island had hardly taken breath ere we return from the Slaves and the *Syrian*, to a *Cilician*. *Athenio*, a Shepherd, having kill'd his Master, puts the Family deliver'd out of prison into Arms. He himself clad in a Purple garment, and having a silver staff, and his forehead bound about after a Kingly manner, got together an Army not inferiour to that of the formentioned Fanatick, and with greater violence, as if he would avenge him, plundring Castles, Towns, and Villages, he exer-

exercised his cruelty upon Masters, but more insupportably upon Slaves, as so many Renegadoes. By this fellow also were *Prætorian* Armies slain, the Camps of *Servilius*, and *Lucullus* taken. But *Aquilius*, following the example of *P. Rupilius* reduc'd the enemy, debarr'd from provisions, to extremities, and easily destroy'd by famine the Forces he had worsted by Arms: and they had surrendred themselves, if they had not preferr'd a voluntary death, to avoid torments. Nay the Ring-leader of them mist the punishment he should have had, though he came alive into our Lands, for that while the multitude strove about the taking of him, the prey was torn to pieces between them.

CHAP. XX.

Spartacus *a* Gladiator *heads an Army of Slaves, and puts many affronts on the* Romans, *at last* Licinius Crassus *vindicates the honour of* Rome *by the death of the* Gladiator.

A War with Slaves, for though fortune hath made them subject to all things, yet are they as it were a second kind of men, and capable of the same happinesse of liberty with us. But I know

I know not by what name to call the war raiſed by *Spartacus*: as where the Soldiery were *Slaves*, and the Commanders *Gladiators*, thoſe the meaneſt of men by their condition, theſe added to their calamity by the ſcorn of their profeſſion. *Spartacus*, *Crixus*, and *Oenoma*, breaking *Lentulus*'s Fencing-ſchool, with ſeaventy or more of the ſame quality, got away from *Capua*, and having call'd the Slaves into their aſſiſtance, and put them under their Enſignes, when they had got together above ten thouſand men, were not content onely to have made their eſcape, but would alſo be revenged. The *Veſuvius* was the firſt refuge theſe men were pleaſed to pitch upon. Where being beſieged by *Clodius Glaber*, they ſlip'd down the riſts of the hollow mountain with the help of cords made of vine branches, and got down to the very foot of it, and at the ſame time of a ſudden ſurpriz'd the General's Camp, who feared no ſuch thing. They afterwards took another Camp. Then they wander up and down *Thora*, and all *Campania*. And not content with the devaſtation of Villages and Hamlets, they deſtroy all in *Nola* and *Nuceria*, and *Metapont*. Forces coming in daily, they became a compleat Army, and made themſelves Bucklers of twiggs and the skins of beaſts, and ſwords and other weapons of the Iron about the priſons. And that nothing

might

might be wanting to compleat the Army, they get horſe by taming thoſe they met with wild, and the Enſignes and Faſces taken from our Prætors they brought to their General. Nor did he refuſe them, though a perſon who of a mercenary *Thracian*, became a Soldier; of a Soldier, a Renegado, then a Robber, and at laſt upon the preſumption of his ſtrength, a Gladiator. He alſo celebrated the funerals of his Commanders kill'd in fight with Princely exequies, commanding ſuch as he had taken priſoners to fight about the funeral pile, as it were to expiate all *Prætorian* diſhonour, by becoming, of a *Gladiator*, a rewarder of thoſe who found him that divertiſement. Afterwards engaging with Conſular Armies, he defeated that of *Lentulus* in the *Appenine*, and deſtroy'd the Camp of *C. Caſſius* at *Mutina*. Puffed up with theſe victories, he deſign'd to invade the City of *Rome*, which was ſhame enough for us. In fine, we riſe with all our Forces againſt this wretched Fencer, and *Licinius Craſſus* vindicated *Rome's* honour, by whom the enemies being put to flight, eſcaped to the extremities of *Italy*. Being there ſhut up into a corner of *Brutium*, they prepared to eſcape into *Sicily*, but wanting veſſels to tranſport themſelves, and having try'd to ſupply that defect with boats of hurdles and barrels

faſten'd together with twigs, but vainly, by reaſon of the ſwiftneſſe of the current, at laſt ſallying out, they dy'd like men, and (as was fit under the conduct of a *Gladiator*) fought without reprieve. *Spartacus* behaving himſelf gallantly in the front of the battel, fell like a General.

CHAP. XXI.

The Civil War of the Romans *occaſion'd by the ambition of* Marius *and* Sylla.

THis onely wanted to compleat the misfortunes of the *Romans*, that they might have a parricidial war amongſt themſelves, and that Citizens ſhould engage one againſt another, like *Gladiators*, in the midſt of the City and *Forum*, as in a Theatre. Yet would it grieve me the leſſe, if the wickedneſſe had proceeded from *Plebeian* Leaders, or if from Noble perſons, bad ones. But (ô indignity, what men, what Generals were they!) *Marius* and *Sylla*, the glory and ornaments of their age, promoted that execrable evil with dignity, and it was carried on by three different conſtellations, as I may ſay. The firſt was mean and ſlight, and rather a tumult then a war,

a war, the cruelty being onely between the Leaders: the next was more cruel and bloody, the victory ſpreading through the Bowels of the Senate: the laſt exceeded in point of rage, not onely a civil but even a hoſtile fury, when the horrour of the war engag'd all the Forces of *Italy*, the animoſities being exaſperated ſo far, till there were not any to be kill'd. The beginning of the war proceeded from *Marius's* inſatiable deſire of honours, while he laboured to deprive *Sylla* of the Province deſign'd him. But *Sylla* impatient of the injury, brought about his Legions, and deferring the war with *Mithridates*, pour'd into the City at the *Eſquiline* and *Colline* gates, with two great bodies. Whence *Sulpitius* and *Albinovanis* oppoſing them with their Forces, and as alſo with poles and ſtones, and darts caſt of all ſides from the walls, *Sylla* alſo falls a throwing, and forc'd his paſſage by fire, and poſſeſſed himſelf as Conquerour, of the Fortreſſe of the Capitol, which had eſcaped the *Carthaginians*, and the *Gaules*. Then by an edict of the Senate, *Sylla's* adverſaries being adjudg'd enemies to the State, they exerciſed their fury on the preſent Tribune, and others of the contrary faction. *Marius* by a ſervile flight eſcaped, or rather fortune reſerv'd him for another war. *Cornelius*, and *Cn. Octavius* being Conſuls,

the fire not well quench'd broke forth again, and that proceeded from their not agreeing among themſelves, when it was referr'd to the people, whether thoſe whom the Senate had condemn'd ſhould be recalled. They came to that aſſembly with their ſwords about them; but they who deſired quietneſſe prevailing, *Cinna*, leaving his Country, fled to the contrary party. *Marius* returns from *Africk* grown greater by his loſſe, in as much as impriſonment, chains, flight, and exile had heightned his dignity. At the name of ſo great a perſon they flock to him from all parts; Slaves, and perſons condemn'd to priſons (ô horrour!) are put into Arms, and the unfortunate General eaſily got an Army together. Whereupon returning to his Country by force, as he had by force been driven out of it, he might ſeem to have proceeded with ſome Juſtice, if he had not ſtain'd his cauſe with cruelty. But returning hateful to Gods and Men, at the firſt eruption of his fury, *Oſtia*, a place under the tuition and overſight of *Rome*, is with a horrible deſtruction pillaged. Afterwards, with four Battalions he enters the City, the Forces being commanded by *Cinna*, *Marius*, *Carbo*, and *Sertorius*. Here all the Forces of *Octavius* were beaten off at the *Janiculum*, whereupon a ſignal was given for the murthering of the Sena-

Senators, which was effected with greater cruelty, than was exerciſed at the ſacking of *Carthage*, or the City of the *Cimbri*. The head of the Conſul *Octavius* is expoſed on the Roſtra: that of *Antonius* a Conſular perſon is ſerv'd up to *Marius*'s table. *Caſar* and *Fimbria* are murther'd in their own Houſes. The two *Craſſus*'s Father and Son were kill'd in fight one of the other; *Babius* and *Numitorius* were drawn through the midſt of the *Forum* by hooks of the common Executioners. *Catulus* avoided the ſport his enemies would have made with him, by ſwallowing burning coals. *Merula, Jupiter's* Prieſt in the Capitol, opening his veins made the blood guſh out into *Jupiter's* eyes. *Ancharius* was run through the body in the preſence of *Marius*, becauſe when he ſaluted him, *Marius* did not reach to him that fatal hand of his. All theſe maſſacres of the Senate happen'd between the Calends and Ides of *January*, in the ſeventh Conſulſhip of *Marius*. What had been done, had he compleated the year? *Scipio* and *Norbanus* being Conſuls, the third tempeſt of that civil rage, broke forth with greateſt fury, there being of one ſide eight Legions, on the other five hundred Cohorts ſtanding to their Arms, beſides *Sylla* returning from *Aſia* with a victorious Army. And certainly, *Marius* having been

ſo

ſo cruel, what cruelty muſt *Sylla* needs uſe to be reveng'd of him? The firſt engagement was at *Capua*, neer the River *Vulturnus*, where *Norbanus's* Army was ſoon defeated, and ſoon after all *Scipio's* Forces, baited with a hope of peace, worſted. Whereupon young *Marius* and *Carbo* being made Conſuls, as it were deſpairing of the victory, yet not to die unreveng'd, celebrated their own funerals with effuſion of the blood of the Senators, brought forth, as it were out of a priſon, to be kill'd. What funerals were there in the *Forum*, in the *Circus*, and in the open Temples? For *Mutius Scævola*, the Prieſt, flying to the Altars of the Veſtals, hardly eſcapes burying in the ſame fire. *Lamponius* and *Teleſinus*, the Leaders of the *Samnites*, waſte *Campania* and *Etruria* with greater cruelty than *Pyrrhus* and *Hannibal* had done, and, under pretence of ſiding with *Marius*, reveng'd themſelves upon the *Romans*. At *Sacriportus* and the *Colline* gate all the Forces of the enemies are cut off; at the former *Marius*, at the latter *Teleſinus* was defeated: yet did not the war end with the maſſacres. The ſword was drawn even in the time of peace, and they puniſh'd thoſe who had voluntarily ſurrendred themſelves. It is no leſſe remarkeable, that at *Sacriportus* and the *Colline* gate, *Sylla* ſlew above ſeventy thouſand

ſand men. Then it was a war. But he commanded four thouſand unarm'd Citizens, who had ſurrendred themſelves, to be kill'd in the place called *Villa Publica*. Are not theſe a great number conſidering it was in a time of peace? But who is able to compute thoſe whom any one that would might kill about the City? till *Furfidius* adviſing, that ſome ſhould be left alive, that there might be ſome over whom they ſhould rule, that great table was hung out, whereby two thouſand out of the order of Knights and the Senators were condemn'd to die. A ſtrange kind of Edict. It grieves me to relate after theſe things, the opprobrious treatment of *Carbo*, *Soranus*, the Prætor and *Venuleius* after their death. *Bæbius* dy'd not by a ſword, but was torn to pieces as they do wild beaſts. *Marius*, the Generals Brother, having his eyes put out, and his hand and leggs cut off, at the Sepulchre of *Catulus*, was kept a while, that he might dy by degrees. The puniſhments of particular perſons being over, the nobleſt municipal Cities of *Italy* were expoſed to ſale, *Spoletium*, *Interamnium*, *Præneſto*, and *Fluentia*. But *Sulmo*, that ancient and friendly City in Allyance with us, not yet reduced, *Sylla* (ô heynous fact!) commanded it to be utterly deſtroy'd, as Hoſtages condemned

by the Law of Arms and Sentences to death, are commanded forth to execution.

CHAP. XXII.

The valour of Sertorius, *baniſh'd* Rome *by the proſcription of* Sylla; *He makes an inſurrection in* Spain; *and after many gallant exploits, is kill'd by treachery.*

THe *Sertorian* war, what was it but a conſequence of *Sylla's* proſcription? Whether I ſhould call it *Hoſtile* or *Civil*, I know not; as being managed by the *Luſitanians* and *Celtiberians*, under the conduct of a *Roman*. That perſon, a man of great but unfortunate vertue, being an exile upon the account of that fatal table of *Sylla*, communicated his misfortunes to Sea and Land, and having try'd his fortune in *Africk* and the *Balearick* Iſland, got into the Ocean, and paſſed into the *Fortunate Iſlands*. At laſt he put *Spain* into Arms; where the gallant man eaſily prevail'd with ſuch as were ſo; nor was the vigour of the *Spaniſh* Soldiery ever ſo remarkable as under this *Roman* Commander. Nor was he content with *Spain*, but had alſo an eye to *Mithridates*, and the Inhabitants of *Pontus*, and aſſiſted

ſted the King with a Navy. And what would have ſuffic'd ſo great an enemy? The *Roman* affairs were not in ſuch a poſture as to be able to oppoſe him with one General; *Cn. Pompeius* was joyn'd with *Metellus*. Theſe weakned his Forces a long time, and with doubtfull ſucceeſſe; yet was he not overcome by war, till he was betray'd by his own domeſticks. Having purſu'd his Forces all over *Spain*, they had many, and thoſe doubtful engagements. The firſt were managed by Lieutenants, when, of one ſide *Domitius* and *Thorius*, and the *Herculians* on the other, met as forlorns. Soon after, the latter being defeated neer *Segovia*, the former at the River *Ana*, the Generals themſelves approaching one the other had another tryal neer *Lauro* and *Sucro*, and the loſſe was equal on both ſides. Whereupon one ſide minding the deſolation of the Country, the other, the deſtruction of Cities, wretched *Spain* ru'd the differences of the *Roman* Generals: till that *Sertorius*, being murther'd by his ſervants, and *Perpenna* vanquiſh'd and having ſurrendred himſelf, the Cities alſo re-acknowledg'd the juriſdiction of the *Romans*, to wit, *Oſca*, *Terme*, *Tutia*, *Valentia*, *Auxima*, & *Calaguris*, after it had endur'd the extremities of a famine. So *Spain* being reſtor'd to peace, the victorious Generals would have it accoun-

ted

ted rather a forreign than a civil war; that they might have the satisfaction of a triumph.

CHAP. XXIII.

Lepidus *raises new commotions; he is vanquish'd and dies in* Sardinia.

M. *Arcus Lepidus*, and Q. *Catulus* being Consuls, there broke forth a civil war which was extinguish'd in lesse time then it had been begun. But how far soever the firebrand of that commotion spread, it was a spark arising from the funeral pile of *Sylla*. For *Lepidus*, insolently desirous to see some alteration, would abrogate the acts of so great a person; not injustly, could it have been done without injury to the Commonwealth. For the Dictator *Sylla* having prescrib'd his enemies by the Law of Arms, those who surviv'd; to what end should they be called together but to war? And the estates of the condemn'd Citizens being bestow'd by *Sylla* upon others; though it were a thing unjustiable in it self, yet, done with a certain form of Justice, the restitution thereof to the former proprietors, must no doubt disturb the tranquillity of the City. It therefore concern'd the Commonwealth

now

now indiſpoſed and wounded, to reſt, though upon any terms, that the wounds of it might not be opened in order to its cure. *Lepidus* therefore having ſtartled the City with ſeditious remonſtrances, as with an alarm, he went into *Etruria*, and thence brought an Army againſt *Rome*. But *Lutatius Catulus*, and *Cn. Pompeius*, the Captains and Promoters of *Sylla's* tyranny, had already poſſeſſed themſelves of *Milvius* bridge and mount *Janiculus*, with another Army. By whom being forc'd back at the firſt onſet, and declar'd an enemy by the Senate, he retreated without any bloodſhed to *Etruria*, afterwards into *Sardinia*, and there of ſickneſſe and grief died. The Conquerours, a thing rarely ſeen in any of the other civil wars, contented themſelves onely with the peace.

THE

THE ROMAN HISTORY BY L. JULIUS FLORUS.

The Fourth Book.

CHAP. I.

The detestable conspiracy of Catiline *against his Country; he is assisted by several persons of the Noblest Families in* Rome; Cicero *discovers the design; the punishment of the Conspirators;* Antonius *gives* Catiline *and his Army an absolute overthrow.*

FIrst luxury, and, what is the effect of that, the want of things necessary, and withall opportunity, in regard the *Roman* Armies were distant as far as the uttermost parts of the world, forc'd *Cataline* upon these hainous designs of op-

oppreſſing his Country, murthering the Senate, killing the Conſuls, firing the City, robbing the Treaſury, overturning the whole Commonwealth, and doing what *Hannibal* ſeems not to have wiſh'd. What complices had he to compaſſe that horrid act? He himſelf was of the order of the *Patricii*, but that amounted to little. There were engag'd with him in the ſame deſign ſome of the *Curii*, the *Porcii*, the *Sylla's*, the *Cethegi*, the *Autronii*, the *Vargunteii*, and *Longini*. How great Families were theſe? What ornaments of the Senate? Nay *Lentulus* alſo, then Prætor, had entertained all theſe as inſtruments to carry on his moſt horrid attempt. The conſpiracy was ſeal'd with humane blood, which carried about in goblets they drunk one to another, a crime the moſt enormous in the world, that onely excepted upon the account of which they drunk it. There had been an end of the Nobleſt Empire in the World, if that conſpiracy had not happened in the time of the Conſulſhip of *Cicero* and *Antonius*, of whom the one diſcovered it by his induſtry, the other quaſhed it by force. The diſcovery of ſo great a wickedneſſe came from *Fulvia*, a common Strumpet, but not guilty of the intended parricide. Whereupon *Cicero*, aſſembling the Senate, made an Ora-

Oration againſt the Parricide *Catiline*, preſent than among them; but that proceeded no further, then that the enemy might eſcape, openly profeſſing, that he would *extinguiſh the conflagration of the City by the utter deſtruction of it.* He goes to the Army raiſed by *Manlius* in *Etruria*, with a deſign to bring it againſt the City. *Lentulus* prophecying to himſelf the Government deſign'd his Family by the *Sibylline* verſes, diſpoſes, at ſet places about the City, Men, Firebrands, and Arms, againſt the day appointed by *Catiline*; and not content with a civil conſpiracy, he drew into Arms the Ambaſſadors of the *Allebroges* then caſually at *Rome*. And the fury had ſpread beyond the *Alps*, if, upon another diſcovery of *Vulturius*, the Prætor's letters had not been intercepted. Whereupon by the order of *Cicero*, the Barbarians were ſecured. The Prætor is openly convicted in the Senate. Being in conſultation about their puniſhment, *Cæſar* would have had him ſpar'd upon the account of their quality; but *Cato* would have them puniſh'd, according to the horridneſſe of the crime. Which opinion the reſt following, the Parricides were put to death in priſon. Though ſome part of the Conſpiracy were ſmother'd, yet *Catiline* perſiſted in his deſign, and upon his march from *Etruria*

Etruria with an army againſt his country, he is defeated by *Antonius*. How ſharply they fought, the event made appear: not one of the enemies ſurviv'd the encounter; that place which every one fought upon prov'd that whereon his body repoſed after death. *Catiline* himſelf was found at a great diſtance from his own people among the carcaſſes of his enemies, a moſt noble death had he ſo fallen for his Country.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

A Relation of the War between Cæsar *and* Pompey, *which was rather an universal one, than a civil; The league between* Pompey, Crassus, *and* Cæsar; *the distrust between* Cæsar *and* Pompey, *upon which ensu'd an open war;* Pompey *flies out of* Italy; Cæsar's *exploits; he besieges* Marseils, *passes over into* Spain, *defeats* Pompey's *Lieutenants, and follows him into* Epirus. *The courage and fortune of* Cæsar; Pompey *vanquish'd by him in* Thessaly; *his deplorable death in* Ægypt; Cæsar *utterly destroys the Army of* Pharnaces; Scipio *defeated* Cata *and* Juba; *the bloody fight against* Pompey's *Sons; the valour, conduct, and incomparable fortune of* Cæsar; *his clemency; the great honours attributed to him; he is envied at* Rome, *and murthered.*

THe whole world being now in a manner overcome, the *Roman* Empire was grown too great to be destroy'd by any forrein Forces. Fortune therefore, envying the Soveraign people of the world, armed it to its own destruction. The rage of *Marius* and *Cinna* had kept

kept within the Walls of the City, as it were to make a tryal; the ſtorm raiſed by *Sylla* ſpread farther, yet went not out of *Italy*; but the fury of *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, as it were a deluge, or genetal conflagration, over-ran the City, *Italy*, Countries, Nations, and at laſt the whole Empire, ſo that it cannot rightly be called a *civil*, nor *ſocial*, nor *forreign* war, but ſomewhat comprehending all theſe, and indeed more then a war. For if we conſider the Generals, the whole Senate was divided into factions; if the Armies, we find on the one ſide eleven Legions, on the other, eighteen, both conſiſting of the flower and ſtrength of *Italy*; if the aſſiſtance of confederates, there was on the one ſide the choice of the *Gauls* and *Germans*, on the other *Dejotarus*, *Ariobarzanes*, *Tarcondimotus*, *Cothus*, the whole Force of *Thrace*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia*, *Macedonia*, *Greece*, *Italy*, and all the Eaſt; if the continuance of the war, we find four years, a ſmall time, conſidering the deſtructions; if the ſpace and ſtage, on which it was acted, we find it begun in *Italy*, and ſpread thence into *Gaul* and *Spain*, and returning from the Weſt, it ſeated it ſelf with its whole burthen in *Epirus* and *Theſſaly*; thence it made a ſudden ſally into *Ægypt*, then return'd into *Aſia*, and ſtuck a while in *Aſia*; at laſt, returning into

Spain, there after ſome time receiv'd its period. But the animoſity of the factions ended not with the war. For they reſted not till the malice of thoſe who were conquer'd had ſatisfy'd it ſelf with the murther of the Conquerour, and that done in the very City, nay in the midſt of the Senate. The cauſe of this ſo great a calamity was the ſame with that of all the reſt, to wit, exceſſive proſperity. For *Quintus Metellus*, and *Lucius Afranius* being Conſuls when the Majeſty of *Rome* was ſpread all over the world, and the City celebrated the late-gain'd victories, and the *Pontick* and *Armenian* triumphs of *Pompey*, in the *Pompeain* Theaters, the over great power of that perſon, raiſed a jealouſy (as it is often wont) in ſome buſy Citizens. *Metellus*, diſcontented at the abatement of his triumph over *Creet*, *Cato*, ever an enemy to the powerful, calumniated *Pompey*, and found fault with his actions. The grief he conceavid thereat ſtuck like a dart in his boſom, and forc'd him to endeavour the ſupport of his authority. As chance would, then flouriſh'd *Craſſus*, a perſon eminent for his extraction, wealth, and dignity; yet thought he not himſelf wealthy enough. *Caius Cæſar* was in great repute for his eloquence, wit, and his being then Conſul. Yet was *Pompey* more eminent than either. So that *Cæſar* being

deſirous

desirous to attain greater dignity, *Crassus* to increase his, and *Pompey* to retain his, and all equally aiming at power, they easily conspir'd together to invade the Commonwealth. Making therefore every one of them his advantage of their mutual Forces, *Cæsar* invades *Gaul*; *Crassus*, *Asia*; *Pompey*, *Spain*, with three very great Armies, and so the Empire of the World was divided among three Princes. That Government lasted ten years. They had till then been ballanc'd by a mutual fear of each other; but upon the death of *Crassus* among the *Parthians*, and that of *Julia*, *Cæsar's* Daughter, who, married to *Pompey*, maintain'd concord between the Father and Son-in-law, emulation soon discover'd it self. *Pompey* was jealous of *Cæsar's* wealth, and *Cæsar* could not brook *Pompey's* dignity; *the one could not endure an equal, nor the other a superiour.* O horrour! they so disputed for principality, as if the fortune of so great an Empire could not suffice two. Whereupon, having, during the Consulship of *Lentulus* and *Marcellus*, made the first breach of the conspiracy, the Senate, that is *Pompey* [by whom they were guided] moved the appointing of a successor to *Cæsar*; nor was *Cæsar* himself against it, if in the first Assembly for the election of Consuls there were a respect had of him: which ho-

nour ten Tribunes had decreed to him though abſent, and that with *Pompey*'s approbation, but now upon the ſame perſon's indifference, it is deny'd; alledginig that *he ſhould come and demand it after the ancient form.* On the contrary *Cæſar* was earneſt for the paſſing of the decrees, proteſting he would not disband the Army, if they perform'd not their promiſes. Whereupon they decree againſt him as an Enemy. *Cæſar* mov'd at theſe things, reſolv'd, by Arms, to maintain the rewards of Arms. The firſt ſcene of the civil war was *Italy*, the Fortreſſes whereof *Pompey* had ſupply'd with ſlight Garriſons; but all, upon *Cæſar*'s ſudden advance, were reduc'd. The Firſt encounter was at *Ariminum*; Whereupon *Libo* was forced out of *Etruria*, *Thermus* out of *Umbria*, *Domitius* out of *Corſinium*. And the war had been at an end without any bloodſhed, if *Cæſar*, as he had attempted it, could have ſurpriz'd *Pompey* at *Brunduſium*. But he made his eſcape by night through the cloſures of the beſieged port. A ſhameful thing to be ſpoken, that he, who not long before had been chiefeſt of the Senate, and the umpire of peace and war, ſhould venture himſelf in a torn and unarm'd veſſel into that Sea, on which he had triumphed. *Pompey* had no ſooner got out of *Italy*, but the Senate left the City, which almoſt emptied

emptied by fear, *Cæsar* entring into, makes himself Consul. He also commanded the sacred Treasury to be broke open, because the Tribunes were tedious in the doing of it otherwise, and violently seiz'd the revenue and patrimony of the people, before he assumed the soveraignety. *Pompey* being forc'd to flight, he thought fitter to settle the Provinces, then follow him. *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, he secur'd by his Lieutenants, that he might be assur'd of provisions. There was no hostility among the *Gauls*, he himself had made a peace there. But he passing through it against the *Pompeian* Armies in *Spain*, *Massilia* presum'd to shut her gates against him. Wretched *Massilia*, out of a fear of war, falls into a war. But having strong walls, he order'd it to be reduc'd in his absence. That half-Greek City, not so delicate as the name might intimate, presum'd to force the enemies Trenches, fire their Machines, and give them a Sea engagement. But *Brutus*, who manag'd the war, overcame it both by Sea and Land. At length surrendring themselves, all was taken from them, their liberty onely excepted, which they valued above all. *Cæsar*'s war in *Spain* with *Petreius* and *Afranius*, Lieutenants under *Cneius Pompeius* was various, doubtful, and bloody, whom having their Camp at *Ilerda* he attemps to be-

ſiege at the River *Sicoris*, and to ſhut up in the Town. In the mean time by the overflowing of the River, happening commonly in the Spring, he was reduc'd to a want of proviſions. So his Camp began to be ſenſible of famine, and the beſieger himſelf was in a manner beſieged. But the River returning within its channel, he ſcowres the coaſts with devaſtation and fighting, and fiercely playes upon them, and purſuing them in their retreat into *Celtiberia*, he compaſſed them in ſo with Trenches, that thirſt forc'd them to a ſurrender. Thus the hither-part of *Spain* was reduc'd, nor did the further ſtand out long. For what could one Legion do, after the defeat of other five? Wherefore *Varro* ſubmitting of his own accord, *Gades*, the ſtreight adjoyning to it, the Ocean it ſelf, all things comply'd with *Cæſar*'s proſperity. Yet fortune would do ſomewhat in oppoſition to the abſent General, on this ſide of *Illuricum* and *Africk*, as if of purpoſe to make his proſperities the more glorious by croſſe accidents. For *Antonius* and *Dolabella* being commanded to guard the entrance of the *Adriatick*, and the one having encamped on the *Illyrian* ſhore, the other on the *Corcyrean*, *Pompey* being then maſter of the Sea all thereabouts, *Octavius* his Lieutenant, and *Libo* compaſſe them about with a great force of

of Sea-ſoldiers, ſo that want of proviſions fore'd *Antonius* to a ſurrender. The boats ſent to their relief by *Baſilius* for want of better veſſels were taken as in a toyl by a new ſtratagem of the *Cilicians*, on *Pompey's* ſide, by faſtning rops under water. Yet the Tyde got off two of them, one, wherein were the *Opitergins*, running a-ground wrought an effect worthy to be tranſmitted to poſterity. For a party of ſomewhat leſſe then a thouſand young men, held out a whole day againſt the force of the whole Army, ſurrounding them of all ſides; and finding they could not extricate themſelves by their valour, to avoid a ſurrender, upon the encouragement of their Commander, *Vulteius*, they ſlew one another. In *Africa* alſo, a ballancing of ſucceſſe and misfortune attended *Curio*, who being ſent to reduce the Province, and glorying in his defeating of *Varus*, was not able to ſtand the ſudden advance of King *Juba* and the *Mauritanian* horſe. The conquer'd had the convenience of flight, but ſhame perſwaded him to die with that Army, which his temerity had loſt. But fortune deſirous to quit ſcores, *Pompey* had choſen *Epirus* for the ſeat of the war. Nor did *Cæſar* ſtay long behind; for having ſerled all things behind him, though it were the depth of winter, he embark'd in order to the proſecution of

the war: and having encamped at *Oricum*, and part of the Army being left with *Antonius* for want of Ships and ſo forc'd to continue at *Brunduſium*, he was ſo impatient, that to get them over, though the winds and Sea were very high, he ventur'd out alone at midnight in a ſmall ſcout-veſſel. His ſaying to the Maſter frightned at ſo great danger is extant; *What art thou afraid of?* ſaid he, *thou carrieſt Cæſar.* Having brought all his Forces together, and the two Camps being neer one the other, the deſigns of the Generals were different. *Cæſar* naturally daring, and deſirous to compleat his work, embattell'd, challeng'd, provok'd the enemy, one while beſieging their Camp with a trench of ſixteen miles (but what injury could a ſiege do thoſe who having the Sea open, had plenty of all things?) another while by offering to aſſault *Dyrrachium*, though in vain (as being a place by its ſcituation inexpugnable) and beſides with dayly skirmiſhes, as the enemy ſally'd out (at which time the extraordinary valour of *Scæva* the Centurion was remarkable, in whoſe Buckler were the marks of a hundred and twenty darts) and at length by plundring the Cities aſſociated with *Pompey*, deſolating *Oricum* and *Gomphi*, and other Fortreſſes of *Theſſaly*. On the contrary, *Pompey* hung off, and delay'd what he could, hoping

hoping to frighten the enemy, compaſſed of all ſides, with want of proviſions, and that the violence of that moſt daring General might abate. But he could make no longer advantage of that prudent reſolution. For the Soldiery blam'd the ſloath, the Aſſociates, the tedioufneſſe, and the Senator, the ambition of the General. So the fates haſtening his misfortune, he reſolv'd to fight it out in *Theſſaly*, and there in the *Philippian* Fields, the fates of the City, the Empire, nay of mankind are diſputed. The people of *Rome* never ſaw ſo great Forces in any one place, nor fortune, perſons of ſo great dignity engag'd. There were on both ſides above three hundred thouſand men, beſides the aſſiſtance of Kings and the Senate. Never were there more apparent prodigies of an imminent deſtruction: victims ready to be ſacrific'd getting away, * ſwarms of Bees pitching upon the Enſigns, darkneſſe in the day time. *Pompey* himſelf dreamt over night that he heard the clapping hands in his own Theatre at *Rome* ſounding like the noiſe made in mourning, and in the morning, he was ſeen before his tent (unlucky fate!) in a black garment. *Cæſar*'s Army never was more lively and cheerfull. The charge came firſt from *Pompey*'s, the darts from *Cæſar*'s. The Javeline of *Craſtinus*,

* *Examina in ſignis.*

ſtinus, who gave the firſt onſet, was obſervable; for he being afterwards run into the mouth with a ſword, and ſo afterwards found among the Carcaſſes, ſhew'd, by the ſtrangeneſſe of the wound, with what earneſtneſſe and rage he had fought. Nor was the iſſue of the war leſſe admirable. For *Pompey* having ſo great a number of Horſe as that he thought to have ſurrounded *Cæſar*, he himſelf was ſurrounded. For having fought long without advantage of eitheir ſide, and *Pompey* having commanded the Horſe out of the right wing, of a ſudden, upon a ſignal given, the *German* Cohorts, gave them ſo fierce a charge, that they ſeem'd to have been foot, and theſe mounted on Horſes. Upon that execution of the retreating Horſe enſu'd the overthrow of the light-armed men. Thereupon the terrour ſpreading farther and farther, and the whole Forces put to the rout, the remaining deſtruction was compleated with little trouble. Nor did any thing contribute ſo much to the overthrow, as the very greatneſſe of the Army. *Cæſar* did nobly that day, not only as General but alſo as Soldier. His ſpeeches were heard as he rid about; the one bloody but witty, and powerful for gaining the day, to wit, Soldier, *ſtrick at the face*; the other diſcovering a certain oſtentation, *Spare our own Country-man*, while

while he himſelf purſu'd them to the utmoſt. Yet had *Pompey* been happy in his misfortunes, if the ſame fortune had befallen him as had his Army. But he ſurviv'd his dignity, that, being forc'd from *Lariſſa*, he might with greater diſgrace make his eſcape on Horſeback over the Theſſalian *Tempe*; that upon a ſolitary rock of *Cilicia* he ſhould conſider whether it were beſt for him to fly into *Parthia*, *Africk*, or *Ægypt*; in fine, that being upon the *Peluſian* ſhore, he ſhould, by order of a moſt unworthy King, the Counſel of his Eunuchs, (and, to compleat his misfortune) fall by the ſword of his own treacherous ſervant *Septimius*, and die in ſight of his Wife and Children. Who would not have thought the war had been ended with *Pompey*? But the embers of the *Theſſalian* conflagration broke forth again into a much more violent flame; and in *Ægypt* there was war, without any of *Pompey*'s party engag'd in it. For *Ptolemey*, King of *Alexandria*, having committed the moſt heynous act of any during the civil war, and aſſur'd his Allyance with *Cæſar* by the means of *Pompey*'s head, fortune deſiring the *manes* of ſo great a perſon ſhould be revenged, there wanted not an occaſion. *Cleopatra*, the King's ſiſter, falling at *Cæſar*'s feet, demanded a reſtitution of one part of the Kingdom. The young

young Virgin was beautiful, and what heightned her beauty was, that, being such, she had suffered an injury; besides he could not but have a horrour for the King himself, who had murther'd *Pompey*, not so much out of love to *Cæsar*, as out of complyance with the present conjuncture, and would have treated him after the same manner, if it had been expedient. *Cæsar* therefore having commanded that *Cleopatra* should be restor'd to her own, was immediately besieg'd in the Palace by the same persons who had murther'd *Pompey*, and yet with a small force stood out against the attempts of a vast Army. And first, firing the next Houses and Ships, that were in the Port, he avoided the darts of his importunate enemies; then he got off of a sudden into the Peninsula of *Pharos*; and thence being forced into the Sea, by a strange good fortune he swam to the Navy, that lay hard by, leaving behind him his Soldiers coat in the water, either by chance or out of design, that that might receive the darts and stones cast by the enemies. Being thus received by his own Fleet and Soldiers, assaulting the enemies of all sides, he performed the last obsequies to the manes of his Son-in-law, by being reveng'd on that cowardly and perfidious Nation. For not only *Theodorus*, the Kings Tutor (occasioner

ner of the whole war) but alſo thoſe men-monſters, the Eunuchs, *Photinus* and *Ganimedes*, making their eſcape differently by Sea and Land were conſum'd by exile and death. The King's body was found cover'd with ſlime, known onely by the gaudineſſe, of a golden breaſt-plate. In *Aſia* alſo, there broke forth now Commotions in *Pontus*, as if fortune had deſign'd the period of *Mithridates*'s Kingdom, that as the Father was overcome by *Pompey*, the Son ſhould be by *Cæſar*. King *Pharnaces* preſuming more upon our diſtractions then his own valour, with an offenſive Army invaded *Cappadocia*. But *Cæſar* engaging him defeated him at one, and (as I may ſay) that not a compleat Battel: taking him like a thunderbolt, which in the ſame moment, comes, ſtrikes, and is gone. So that it was no vain aſſertion of *Cæſar*'s, *That the enemy was overcome ere he was ſeen.* Thus went affairs with forreign enemies. But he had a harder task with our Country-men in *Africk* then at *Pharſalia*. Into theſe parts had ſome fluxe of fury forc'd the remainders of the wrack'd party; not remainders, but an entire war. The Forces were rather ſcatter'd than defeated. Nay the misfortune of their General engag'd them to a ſtricter proſecution of the war, nor did the ſucceeding Commanders degenerate from

thoſe

thoſe who had gone before them. For *Cato* and *Scipio* founded full enough in ſtead of *Pompey*'s name. There were brought in additional Forces by *Juba* King of *Mauritania*, to the end *Cæſar*'s conqueſts might ſpread the farther. There is therefore no difference between *Pharſalia* and *Thapſus*, ſave that in the latter the efforts of the *Cæſarians*, were greater and more violent, as being incenſed that the war ſhould have increaſed after *Pompey*'s death. Laſtly, what never happened before, the trumpets ſounded a charge, before the General gave order for it. The overthrow began with *Juba*; his Elephants not accuſtomed to war, and not long before brought out of the woods, were ſtartled at the ſudden noiſe of the trumpets. Whereupon the Army was put to flight, and the chief Commanders could do no otherwiſe then endeavour an eſcape, when all were cut off nobly before them. *Scipio* was got away in a Ship, but the enemies having overtaken him, he fell upon his own ſword; and one asking, where he was, he himſelf return'd this anſwer, *The General is well.* *Juba* being got into his Palace, and having magnificently treated his companion in flight *Petreius*, proffered himſelf to be killed by him in the midſt of the entertainment. *Petreius* diſpatch'd both the King and himſelf; and ſo the half-

half-eaten meats and the funeral meſſes were mixt with the blood of a King and a *Roman*. *Cato* was not in the fight, but having encamped at *Bagrada*, kept *Utica*, as another main Fort of *Africk*. But hearing of the defeat of his party, without any further delay (as became a Wiſeman) he cheerfully haſten'd his own death. For having diſmiſſed his Son and Companions with embraces, he went to bed, and after he had, by a light, read a while in *Plato's* Treatiſe, concerning the *Immortality of the Soul*, he took a little reſt: then about the firſt watch, having drawn his ſword, he thruſt it twice into his uncover'd breaſt. After which the Phyſicians would needs by violence trouble the man with plaiſters. He bore with them till they were gone, but then opened the wounds afreſh, and there came forth ſuch abundance of blood, that his dying hands were congeal'd to the place. New Armies, and parties aroſe, as if there yet had been no fighting, and *Spain* exceeded *Africk*, as much as *Africk* had done *Theſſaly*. and what gave a great advantage to the parties, was, that there were two Brothers Generals, and inſtead of one *Pompey*, there were two. Never was there a more cruel, and withal a more doubtful encounter. The firſt engagement happened between *Varus* and *Didius*, the Lieutenants of the

the ſeveral parties, at the very entrance into the Ocean. But the oppoſition they both met with from the Sea was ſorer than that of the ſeveral Fleets. For as if the Ocean would chaſtiſe the fury of enrag'd Country men, both Fleets were wrack'd. What horrour muſt there be, when at the ſame time there was a confuſed conflict between the * waves, the ſtorm, Men, Ships, & Arms? Adde to this the dreadful ſcituation of the place it ſelf, the ſhores on the one ſide of *Spain*, on the other, of *Mauritania*, as it were cloſing, the *Mediterranean* Sea and the Ocean joyning together, and *Hercules* Pillars hanging over; and with this all the extremities of a fight and tempeſt. Afterwards, both ſides fell to the beſieging of Cities, which, between both, miſerably ſmarted for their friendſhip with the *Romans*. The laſt of all the engagements was at *Munda*. Here, not anſwerably to former proſperity, there was ſo doubtful and lamentable a fight, as if Fortune ſeem'd to be in ſuſpence what to do. Nay *Cæſar* himſelf ſeem'd dejected before the Army, not as he was wont to be, either out of a regard of humane frailty, or a miſtruſt of a too long continu'd proſperity, or fearing *Pompey*'s fate, ſince he began to be what *Pompey* was. But in the midſt of the fight, there hap-

* *Fluctus, tracellæ, viri, naves, armamenta.*

happen'd an accident which no man could remember he had heard before, when the two Armies were upon equal terms, and busied in a mutual execution, in the greatest heat of the work, there was of a sudden a deep silence on both sides, as if it had been by consent. This was the general conceit of it. At last happen'd a misfortune which *Cæsar* had not seen before, the choice band of Veterans gave ground. And though that they had not fled, yet was their resistance to be attributed rather to a certain shame, than valour. Whereupon *Cæsar*, lighting off his Horse, runs like a distracted person to the front of the Battel. There he stay'd such as were shrinking, encourag'd them, and finally by his eyes, hands, and voice assures the whole body. It is reported that in that disturbance, he was thinking of killing himself, and that it was apparent in his countenance, he would have hasten'd his own death, if five Cohorts of the enemies, crossing the Battel, being sent by *Labienus*, to reinforce the *Pompeian* Camp then in some danger, had not seem'd as if they fled. Which *Cæsar* either really believ'd, or cunningly laying hold upon that occasion, and charging them as a flying party, he both heightned the courage of his own people, and gave the enemy an overthrow. For the *Cæsarians*, imagining themselves

ſelves Conquerors, purſue the more eagerly; on the other ſide, the *Pompeyans*, ſuppoſing their party ran away, began to fly. How great the ſlaughter of the enemies was, and how great the fury and animoſity of the victorious, may be gueſſed hence. When ſuch as had eſcaped out of the fight, had retreated to *Munda*, and *Cæſar* had given order that the vanquiſh'd ſhould immediately be beſieg'd, there was a rampire made of the carcaſſes brought together which were faſten'd and kept in with ſpears and Javelins; a ſpectacle would have been abominable, even amongſt Barbarians. But *Pompey*'s Sons deſpairing of the victory, *Cneus* eſcaping out of the fight, wounded in the leg, and going towards the deſarts and unfrequented places, was overtaken at the Town of *Lauro* by *Ceſennius*, who there kill'd him fighting, ſo that he had not as yet deſpaired. In the mean time fortune kept *Sextus* undiſcover'd in *Celtiberia*, and reſerv'd him for other wars after *Cæſar*'s time. *Cæſar* returns victor into his Country. His firſt triumph over *Gaul* was brought in by a repreſentation of the *Rhine* and the *Rhone*, and the captive Ocean in gold. The ſecond, the *Ægyptian* Lawrel. In that was repreſented the *Nile*, *Arſinoë*, and the *Pharus* on fire. The third triumphal Chariot, brought in *Pharnaces* and *Pontus*. The fourth

fourth *Juba* and the *Mauritanians*, and exposed *Spain* twice subdu'd. *Pharsalia*, and *Thapsus* and *Munda*, appeared not amongst his triumphs. And how many greater victories had he obtain'd, for which he triumphed not! Here at last, arms were laid down, the rest of the peace was without bloodshed, & *Cæsar*'s clemency made amends for the cruelties of the war. No man was put to death by his command but *Afranius*, ('twas enough that he had been pardoned once) and *Faustus Sylla*, (he had learnt to fear his Sons-in-law) and the Daughter of *Pompey* with her Cousin-germans descended from *Sylla*. This was to secure his posterity. His Citizens, not ungrateful, bestow all honours upon this one Prince; his Images are set up in the Temples, he hath in the Theatre a Crown surrounded with rays; a Chair of State in the Senate; a Terret upon his House top, and is assign'd a month in the Heavens, and withal this is entituled, *Father of his Country*, and *perpetual Dictator*; lastly, it is a question whether with his consent, regal ornaments were proffer'd him before the *Rostra* by the Consul *Antonius*: all which honours were done him, and seem'd as the garlands set about a Victim design'd to die. For the clemency of this Prince was envy'd, and the great power he had to confer benefits was insuppor-

table to free persons. Nor did they delay it any longer; but *Brutus* and *Cassius*, and others of the Senators conspir'd the Prince's death. How inevitable is the blow of fate! The conspiracy was known to many; nay a paper, discovering it, was presented that very day to *Cæsar* himself, and of a hundred victims sacrific'd, not one propitious. Yet he went to the Senate thinking on the *Parthian* expedition. There the Senate set upon him sitting in his Chair of State, and layd him on the ground with three and twenty wounds. So he who had fill'd the world with the blood of his Citizens, at length fill'd the Senate with his own.

CHAP. III.

Sextus Pompeius *demands his Father's estate*, Octavius *resolves to revenge* Cæsar's *death*; Mark Antony *a slave to* Cleopatra.

CÆsar and *Pompey* being slain, the people of *Rome* seem'd to have return'd to the state of their former liberty, and had really done so, if *Pompey* had not left children, and *Cæsar*, an heir, or, what was more pernicious than either, if *Antonius*, heretofore Colleague, and

and since a competitor of *Cæsar's* power, the firebrand and disturber of the ensuing age, had not surviv'd them. For while *Sextus* demands what had been his Father's, his fear spreads over all Seas; while *Octavius* revenges his Fathers death, *Thessaly* must into arms again: while *Antonius*, a person of a fickle disposition, disdains that *Octavius* should be *Cæsar's* successor, or for the love of *Cleopatra* would basely have condescended to accept the title of a King; the people of *Rome* could not otherwise have been safe, without returning to servitude. In so great a disturbance we had this to rejoyce at, that the Soveraign authority was devolv'd to *Octavius Cæsar Augustus*, who by his prudence and conduct reduc'd to order the body of the Empire then so shaken and disturbed on all sides, that no doubt it could never have been reunited, had it not submitted to the authority of one Governor, as unto one and the same soul and mind. *Marcus Antonius* and *Publius Dolabella* being Consuls; fortune transferring the *Roman* Empire to the *Cæsars*, there happen'd diverse commotions in the City. And as it comes to passe in the annual revolution of the Heavens, that the motion of the Stars cause Thunder, and discover their periods by the weather: so in the change of the *Roman* Government, that is, that of man-

kind, the body of the Empire in a manner ſhook, and was diſtracted with all the misfortunes conſequent to civil inſurrections and wars, as well by Sea as Land.

CHAP. IV.

The quarrel between Octavius Cæſar *and* Marcus Antonius; *the ſiege of* Mutina *raiſed.*

THE firſt occaſion of the civil Commotions was *Cæſar's* Will, whoſe ſecond heir *Antonius*, enrag'd that *Octavius* was preferr'd before him, undertook an irreconcileable war againſt the adoption of that moſt forward young man. For ſeeing him not fully eighteen years of age, apt to be wrought upon, and receive affronts, he derogated from *Cæſar's* dignity by calumnies, and purloyn'd his inheritance, and ceaſed not to perſecute him with opprobrious ſpeeches, and by all imaginable artifices to oppoſe his adoption into the *Julian* Family. Nay at laſt to oppreſſe the young man, he broke forth into open hoſtility, and having raiſed an Army in that part of *Gaul* on this ſide the *Alps*, beſieg'd *Decimus Brutus*, who oppoſed his deſigns. *Octavius Cæſar*, favour'd upon the account of his age and the injury done

done, him as alſo the Majeſtical title he had aſſum'd, got together the Veterane Bands, and though but a private perſon, (who would credit it?) engages againſt a Conſul, relieves *Brutus* beſieg'd at *Mutina*, and forces *Antonius* out of his Camp. Beſides he behav'd himſelf very gallantly upon that occaſion; for being all bloody and wounded, he brought back upon his own ſhoulders the Eagled Enſigne, which had been deliver'd to him by the dying bearer of it.

CHAP. V.

The confederacy between Octavius, M. Antonius *and* Lepidus; *the proſcriptions and great cruelties exerciſed at* Rome.

AS if *Antonius* had not been a ſufficient obſtructer of peace, and burthen to the Commonwealth, *Lepidus*, as an additional fire, muſt needs joyn with him; ſo that to ſecure himſelf againſt two Armies, it was of neceſſity that *Cæſar* entred into that bloody aſſociation. Theſe conflagrations proceeded from different deſigns. *Lepidus*'s thoughts were wholly bent upon wealth, which he hoped to acquire by the diſturbance of the

Commonwealth; *Antonius*'s upon his being reveng'd of thoſe who had declar'd him an enemy; and *Cæſar* minded his unreveng'd Father, and his Manes unappeaſed by the ſurvivance of *Caſſius* and *Brutus*. Upon this aſſociation there is a peace concluded between the three Generals; they ſhake hands between *Perusia* and *Bononia*, and the Armies ſalute each other, at the place where the two Rivers meet. So they enter upon the Triumvirate againſt all right. The Commonwealth being oppreſſed by an armed force, the *Syllanian* proſcription is reviv'd, the fury whereof included no leſſe than one hundred and forty Senators; ſhameful, cruel, and miſerable were the ends of thoſe who fled into all parts of the world. For whom who can do leſſe, conſidering the heynouſneſſe of the thing, than condole? When *Antonius*, with *Cæſar's* conſent, proſcrib'd his Uncle, *L. Cæſar*, and *Lepidus* did the like with his own Brother *L. Paulus*. At *Rome*, to expoſe the heads of thoſe who had been kill'd, on the Roſtra, was a thing had been uſually done. But the City could not forbear tears, when they ſaw the head of *Cicero* expoſed at that very place; and they throng'd no leſſe to ſee that ſpectacle, than they had ſometime done to hear him there. Theſe impieties proceeded from *Antonius* and

and *Lepidus*. *Cæsar* contented himself with the murtherers of his Father; the slaughters of whom might be accounted just enough, had they not reach'd so great a number of persons.

CHAP. VI.

Brutus *and* Cassius *charged by* Octavius *and* Antonius; *the memorable fight in* Thessaly *attended by prodigies*; *the death of* Brutus *and* Cassius.

Brutus and *Cassius* imagin'd to themselves that they had put *Cæsar* out of the Government as King *Tarquin* had been: but that liberty which they thought to have restor'd they lost by that very parricide. Being therefore afraid, after they had committed the murther of *Cæsar's* Veterans, they fled out of the Senate into the Capitol. The Soldiers had a desire to be reveng'd, but they wanted a Commander. When therefore it was apparent what destruction hung over the Commonwealth, all thoughts of revenge were layd aside, upon an act of oblivion put out by the Consul. However to be out of the eye of publick grief, *Brutus* and *Cassius* went into *Syria* and *Macedonia*,

donia, the Provinces which had been beſtowed on them, by that *Cæſar*, whom they had murther'd. So *Cæſar*'s revenge was rather put off for a time, than quit ſmother'd. The Commonwealth therefore being ſetled rather as it could, than as it ought, upon the *Triumviri*, and *Lepidus* left for the defence of the City, *Cæſar* and *Antonius* engage in a war againſt *Brutus* and *Caſſius*. They having got very great forces together, pitch'd upon the ſame ſcene which had been fatal to *Cneus Pompeius*; nor wanted there at this time the manifeſt preſages of a decreed deſtruction: for thoſe birds which are wont to feed on dead carcaſſes were already ſeen flying about their Camp. A Negro meeting them as they were going to engage, was an apparent ſign of a diſmal event. And *Brutus* himſelf being retired after night, and a light brought him according to his cuſtom, a dreadful apparition ſtood before him, which being by him asked what it was? reply'd, *Thy evil Genius*. This ſaid, it vaniſh'd leaving him amaz'd. In *Cæſar*'s Camp, all the preſages, the Birds, and the Victims, promiſed proſperity: but nothing more remarkeable, than that *Cæſar*'s Phyſician was admoniſhed in a dream, that *Cæſar* ſhould depart out of his own Camp, which were in danger to be taken, as it afterwards hap-

happened. For the Armies being engaged, when they had fought ſome time with equal eagerneſſe, and though the chief Commanders were not then preſent, one by reaſon of ſickneſſe, the other through fear & cowardize, the invincible fortune both of the perſon revenging and him whom he reveng'd, declar'd which was to be the victorious ſide. At firſt the danger was doubtful and equal on both ſides, as the event of the battel made appear; on the one ſide *Cæſar's* Camp was taken, on the other, *Caſſius's*. But how far more prevalent is fortune then vertue? and how true is that which *Brutus* ſaid at his death, *That vertue was but a name, no real thing?* The victory in this battel proceeded from a miſtake. *Caſſius* obſerving a wing of his Army to give ground, and ſeeing his Horſe retreating in full ſpeed, after they had taken *Cæſar's* Camp, upon an imagination that they were upon the rout, got to a Hillock, where the duſt and noiſe, and the approaching night, not permitting him to ſee what was done, and the ſcout he had ſent, to bring him an accõnt, coming later than he expected, looking on his party as loſt, got one that was neer him to ſtrike off his head. *Brutus* having loſt all courage in the loſſe of *Caſſius*, that he might keep his promiſe with him (for ſo they had agreed to be equal ſurvi-

vors

vors of the war) got one of his companions to run him through the body. Who cannot but admire, that these wise persons would not dispatch themselves with their own hands? unless it may be out of this perswasion, that they might defile them; but that, in the surrender of their most sacred and pious souls, the directions should be theirs, and the crime of the execution another's.

CHAP. VII.

A commotion raised by M. Antonius, *who shut up in* Perusia *by* Octavius Cæsar, *is forc'd to surrender it.*

ANother war was occasion'd by the distribution of the Lands which *Cæsar* assign'd the Veteranes, as a reward for their service. *Antonius*, a person, upon all other occasions, of a lew'd disposition, was now egg'd on by his wife *Fulvia*, who with a sword by her side served in the wars as a man. Wherefore animating those Husband-men, who had been forc'd out of their Lands, she occasion'd another war. In this case, *Antonius* is set upon by *Cæsar*, not upon any private account, but

but as one adjudg'd an enemy by the ſuffrages of the whole Senate; and being ſhut up by him within the Walls of *Peruſia*, he forc'd him to the extremities of a ſurrender, after a famine, wherein even the filthieſt things were fed upon.

CHAP. VIII.

Young Pompey *poſſeſſes himſelf of* Sicily *and* Sardinia; *his flight and ſhameful death.*

Cæſar's murtherers being taken out of the way, there remain'd onely the Houſe of *Pompey*. One of the young men died in *Spain*, the other had eſcap'd by flight, and rallying the remainders of an unfortunate war, and put Slaves into arms, was poſſeſſed of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*. He had alſo a Navy at Sea, ô how different from his Father! for he had deſtroy'd the *Cilicians*, but this man had pirates under his command. With theſe ſo great preparations of war was the young man quite overthrown in the *Sicilian* Sea, and he had carried along with him into the other world the reputation of a great Captain, if he had attempted nothing afterwards; but that

that it argues a noble mind, *ever to be in hope.* Being defeated, he fled, and set sail for *Asia*, where he must fall into the hands of his enemies, and chains, and what is most insupportable to gallant men, be adjudg'd, at the discretion of his enemies, to die by the hand of an Executioner. There was not a more deplorable flight since that of *Xerxes*. For he who ere while had three hundred and forty Ships under his command, fled onely with six or seven, having put out the light at the Admiral's stern, and cast his rings into the Sea, trembling, and looking back, yet fearing nothing lesse then that he should perish. *See the remainder of this Chapter at the beginning of the Tenth, as* D. C. *would have it placed.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

The incurſions of the Parthians *under the Conduct of young* Pacorus ; *They are defeated by the prudence of* Ventidius ; Pacorus's *death.*

THe *Parthians*, upon the defeat of *Craſſus*, had reaſſum'd greater courage, and gladly receiv'd the intelligence of civil commotions among the *Romans*: ſo that upon the firſt opportunity, they ſtuck not to break out, being withal animated thereto by *Labienus*, who, ſent thither by *Caſſius* and *Brutus*, (how implacable is miſchief!) had importun'd our enemies to their aſſiſtance, and they, under the conduct of *Pacorus* their young Prince, diſmantle all the garriſons of *Marcus Antonius*. *Saxa*, Lieutenant to *Antonius*, to avoid falling into their power, was oblig'd to his own ſword. At length *Syria* falling off from us, the miſchief had ſpread ſtill further, the enemies, under pretence of aſſiſting *Brutus*, conquering for themſelves, if *Ventidius*, another Lieutenant of *Antonius*, had not, with incredible proſperity, defeated the Forces of *Labienus*, and *Pacorus* himſelf, and all the *Par-*

Parthian Cavalry, all along the Champian between the Rivers *Orontus* and *Euphrates*. There fell twenty thousand men. Nor was the work effected without the prudence of *Ventidius*, who pretending fear, suffer'd the enemies to come up so close to his Camp, that being within reach of our darts, they could make no advantage of their arrows. The King was slain fighting valiantly; and his head being carried about to the Citties which had revolted, *Syria* became ours again without any war. So by the death of *Pacorus* we were even for the overthrow given to *Crassus*.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

The Alliance between the Romans *and the* Parthians *broken through the vanity of* Marcus Antonius; *The inconveniences endur'd by the* Roman *Army, and the generous reſolution of the Soldiery; the inſolence and brutality of* Antonius.

THough in *Caſſius* and *Brutus Cæſar* had ſmother'd the factions, and in *Pompey* taken off the very name of them, yet had he not proceeded ſo far as to ſettle a firm peace, in as much as the ſhelf, the knot, and obſtacle of publick ſecurity, *Antonius* was ſtill alive. Nor did he want vices to bring him to his ruine; nay having out of ambition and luxury made tryal of all things, he delivered in the firſt place his enemies, then his fellow-Citizens, and at length the age he liv'd in, from the terrour he gave them, [by procuring his own death.] The *Parthians* and *Romans* having made tryal of each other, and *Craſſus* on the one ſide, and *Pacorus* on the other being teſtimonies of their valour, there was a league made between them with equal reverence and abſolute friendſhip, and that by *Antonius* himſelf

himſelf. But the exceſſive vanity of the man, while out of a luſt to enlarge his titles, he was deſirous to have the *Araxes* and the *Euphrates* written under his Images, made him leave *Syria* of a ſudden, and, without any cauſe, or advice, or ſo much as any imaginary pretence of war, (as if it had been the part of a great Captain to ſteal upon his enemies) make an unexpected incurſion among the *Parthians*. That Nation, beſides the confidence they repoſe in their peculiar Arms, [is ſubtle] and pretends fear, and flight, croſſe the Fields. *Antonius*, as if already victorious, immediately purſues them, when of a ſudden, an unexpected, yet no great party of the enemies, fell upon our men wearied with marching, and in the evening, as it had been a ſhower, and ſhooting their arrows of all ſides, two Legions were in a manner cover'd therewith. Yet was not this any thing in compariſon of the overthrow which was to have been the next day, if, through the clemency of the Gods, one who had ſurviv'd the defeat of *Craſſus*, riding about the Camp in a *Parthian* habit, after he had gain'd credit with the Commanders, acquainted them with what was to happen; to wit, that the King himſelf withal his Forces was coming upon them, that they ſhould retreat, and get into the Mountains; and that ſo doing

doing they ſhould not haply be to ſeek an enemy. And ſo it happen'd that a ſmaller force of the enemies purſu'd them, then was deſign'd to do it. Yet they came on, and the remainder of our Forces had been deſtroyed, had it not been, that, when the *Parthian* arrows fell like hail upon, the Soldiers luckily fell on their knees, and lifting their Bucklers over their heads ſeem'd as if they were ſlain. Then the *Parthians* gave over ſhooting with the bows. Whereupon the *Romans* riſing up, the thing was thought ſo miraculous, that one of the Barbarians ſaid, *Go and do well, oh ye* Romans; *juſtly does Fame ſpeak you the Conquerours of Nations, who are able to endure the darts of the* Parthians. We ſuffer'd afterwards as much through want of water, as we had done by the enemies. Firſt the Region it ſelf was oppreſſed with drought; then to ſome of us the water of the River *Salmacis* prov'd more deſtructive; and laſtly, being drunk exceſſively, by ſuch as were unhealthy, even ſweet waters prov'd hurtful to us. Afterwards, the ſultrineſſe of *Armenia*, and the ſnows of *Cappadocia*, and the ſudden change of air from one to the other, were a kind of peſtilence: So, hardly a third part of ſixteen Legions being left, *Antonius*, that gallant General,

after his mony was cut to pieces with chizzels [by the mutining Soldiery] and he himself had in the interval begg'd death at the hands of his Gladiator, fled at length into *Syria*, where, out of an incredible ſtupidity, he became more inſolent than before, as if he who had made his eſcape, had gain'd the victory.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Antonius *beſotted with the love of* Cleopatra, *promiſes her the* Roman *Empire; the preparations for the war; a Naval engagement between* Octavius *and* Antonius, *the death of him, and* Cleopatra.

LUſt and Luxury put an end to *Antonius's* fury, though ambition could not. For after the expedition againſt the *Parthians*, deteſting war and giving himſelf over to ſloath, he fell in love with *Cleopatra*, and as if he had manag'd things excellently well, he enjoy'd himſelf in the embraces of a Princeſſe. This Ægyptian woman, deſires of the beſotted General for the reward of her luſt, no leſſe then the *Roman* Empire. And *Antonius* promiſed it her, as if the *Romans* were more eaſily overcome than the *Parthians*. He therefore began to plot Soveraignty, not covertly, but, having forgot his Country, Name, Habit, and Dignity, he abſolutely degenerated into that monſter, (a tyrant) not onely in his thoughts, but

alſo in his inclinations and attire. He walk'd with a golden ſtaff in his hand, had a Cimitar by his ſide, was clad in a purple garment, beſet with large Pearls; nay he wanted not a Diadem, that he might enjoy a Queen as a King. Upon the firſt intelligence of theſe new commotions, *Cæſar* croſſed the Sea at *Brunduſium*, to prevent the approaching war; and having encamped in *Epirus*, he ſurrounded the Iſland *Leucades*, and the Mount *Leucates*, and the points of the *Ambracian* Bay with a powerful Fleet. We had above four hundred Ships, the enemies about two hundred, but their Bulk made up their number. For they had from ſix to nine Banks of Oars, beſides being raiſed up high with turrets and decks, like Caſtles and fortify'd Cities, they made the Sea groan, and put the winds out of breath to carry them; and that exceſſive Bulk prov'd the occaſion of their deſtruction. *Cæſar*'s Ships had from three to ſix banks of Oars, and none beyond: ſo that they were in readineſſe to take all advantages, whether to charge, recharge, or turn about; and diverſe of them at the ſame aſſaulting thoſe heavy and unweildy ſlugges, with their beaks, as alſo with darts, and fire caſt into them, they diſperſed them as they pleaſed them-

themſelves. Nor did the greatneſſe of the enemies Forces appear in any thing ſo much as after the victory. For that prodigious Fleet having been wrack'd in the engagement, was ſcatter'd all over the Sea, became the ſpoil of the *Arabians*, the *Sabæans*, and a thouſand other Nations of *Aſia*, and the Waves continually ſtirr'd by the Winds, caſt up Purple and Gold upon the ſhores. The Queen, beginning the flight, made to Sea with her Ship all gilt at the ſtern, and purple ſails, and ſoon after *Antonius* follow'd; but *Cæſar* was not far behind him. So that neither their deſign'd eſcape into the Ocean, nor the two points of *Ægypt*, *Paretonium* and *Peluſium*, which they had fortify'd with Garriſons, ſtood them in any ſtead, in as much as they were in a manner within his reach. *Antonius* kill'd himſelf firſt. The Queen falling at *Cæſar*'s feet, endeavour'd to dazzle his ſight; but in vain, for her beauty prevayled not upon that Prince's chaſtity. Her ſuit was not for her life, which was proffer'd her, but to obtain part of the Kingdom. Which when ſhe was out of all hope to obtain, and perceiv'd ſhe was reſerv'd for a triumph, taking advantage of the negligence of her guard, ſhe fled into the *Mauſoleum*

(ſo they call the Sepulchres of their Kings.) And there having put on her moſt ſumptuous garments, as ſhe was wont, and ſeated her ſelf cloſe to her *Antonius*, in a Throne fill'd with rich perfumes, ſhe apply'd Serpents to her veins, and died as it were in a ſlumber.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

A war raiſed by the Germans *in* Auguſtus's *time; his exploits in the Northern Provinces; the valour and conduct of* Druſus, *who is ſurnam'd* Germanicus; *his death;* Quintilius *ſurpriz'd by the* Germans; *his defeat. A war in* Armenia; *the attempt of a Barbarian on the perſon of* Caius; Auguſtus's *conqueſts in* Spain; *a general Peace; the moſt remote Nations ſubmit to the* Roman *Empire; the* Parthians *return the Enſignes taken from* Craſſus; Octavius Cæſar *ſhuts* Janus-*Temple; He is named* Father of the Country *and* Auguſtus.

HEre ended the civil wars, what follow'd were againſt forreign Nations, who, during the Empire's conflict with his own miſeries, began to ſtir in divers parts of the world. For Peace was a new thing, and the necks of thoſe proud and inſolent Nations being not accuſtom'd to the curb of bondage, they ſlipp'd out of the yoke not long before impoſed upon them. That part of the world which is towards the North, the Inhabitants whereof are the *Noricians*, the *Illyrians*, *Pannonians*,

nians, *Dalmatians*, *Myſians*, *Thracians*, and *Dacians*, *Sarmatians* and *Germans*, was the moſt violent. The *Noricians* were encourag'd by the *Alps* and ſnows, thinking the war could not get over them. But *Auguſtus* quieted all thoſe parts, to wit, the *Brenni*, the *Senones*, and the *Vindelici* by his Step-Son *Claudius Druſus*. How ſtrangely barbarous theſe Nations were, may be eaſily ſeen by their women, who having ſpent their weapons, flung their groveling infants at our Soldiers faces. The *Illyrians* alſo live under the *Alps*, and guard the lower Valleys and certain paſſages thereof, where they are ſecured by impetuous torrents. *Cæſar* himſelf engag'd againſt theſe, and ordered a Bridge to be made [to get over into their Province.] Being here put to a ſtand by waters and the enemy, he ſnatch'd the Buckler out of the hand of a Soldier who ſeem'd loath to get up on the Bridge, and march'd in the front of the Forces, when * the untruſty Bridge ſhrinking down by reaſon of its being o'repreſſed with multitude, he was hurt in the hands and leggs, yet ſo as that deriving Majeſty from the danger, and the blood he had loſt rendring him the more amiable, he had the purſuit of the retreating enemy. The *Pannonians* are compaſſed by two Forreſts and three Rivers, *Dravus*,

* *Cum lubricus multitudine pons ſuccidiſſet.*

Dravus, *Savus* and *Iſter*. Theſe having waſted their neighbouring Countries, retreated within the banks of their Rivers. He ſent *Vibius* to reduce them; and they were deſtroy'd upon the two Rivers: the Arms of the conquered were not burnt, according to the cuſtom, but were taken and thrown into the Rivers, to aſſure the reſt, who ſtood out, of our victory. The *Dalmatians* live for the moſt part in woods, and ſo ly moſt conveniently for Robberies. *Marcius*, having fir'd the City *Delminium*, had already given theſe a great blow. Afterwards *Aſinius Pollio* had puniſh'd them with the loſſe of their Flocks, Arms, and Fields. But *Auguſtus* recommends the ſubduing of them to *Vibius*, who forc'd thoſe Savages to dig the Earth and fetch pure gold out of its veins, which that moſt covetous Nation is ſufficiently inclined to do it ſelf, as if they ſeem'd to keep it for their own uſe. 'Tis a horrid thing to relate how ſavage and inhumane the *Myſians* are, nay how they exceed the barbariſm of other Barbarians. One of their Commanders coming up to our Army, deſir'd ſilence, and ſaid, *Who are you?* Anſwer was made, *Romans, Maſters of Nations.* Whereto they reply, *It ſhall be ſo, if you overcome us.* *Marcus Craſſus* took it for a good omen. Whereupon the *Myſians* offering up a Horſe before

before the Army, made a vow, That they would ſacrifice to their Gods the entrails of ſuch Captains as they kill'd of ours, and afterwards eat them. I am apt to believe the Gods heard them: They could hardly endure the ſound of the Trumpets. The Barbarians were not a little ſtartled at an action of the Centurion *Domitius*, a perſon guilty of an extravagance barbarous enough, yet prevalent upon people like himſelf, for having faſten'd a firebrand to his Helmet, the agitation of his body cauſed ſuch a flame, as if his head had been on fire. Before theſe, the moſt mighty people of the *Thracians* had revolted. Theſe Barbarians had learnt the cuſtom of carrying military Enſignes, underſtood diſcipline, and the uſe of the *Roman* Arms. But being ſubdu'd by *Piſo*, they ſhow'd their madneſſe even in their captivity, when, attempting to bite off their chains, they puniſh'd their own brutality. The *Dacians* live in the Mountains. Under the command of their King *Cotiſo*, when the *Dannow* is frozen over, they are wont to make incurſions, and deſtroy the bordering Countries. *Cæſar Auguſtus* thought it the beſt courſe, that a Nation ſo hard to come at ſhould be removed. To that end, he ſent *Lentulus*, who forc'd them beyond the further ſide of the River, and left Gariſon on this ſide. If *Dacia* were

were not then conquer'd, it was at leaſt remov'd to a great diſtance from us. The *Sarmatians* ride up and down ſpacious Champians; *Cæſar* thought it enough, by the ſame *Lentulus*, to keep theſe from croſſing the *Danow*, as having nothing but ſnows, and here and there ſome woods. The barbariſm is ſo great among them, that they know not what peace is. I wiſh *Cæſar* had not thought it ſo glorious a deſign to conquer *Germany*. It was loſt with more ſhame than it was ſubdu'd with honour; but in regard he knew that his Father *Cæſar* had twice cauſed Bridges to be made over the *Rhine*, for the proſecution of that war, he was deſirous, for his honour, to reduce it into a Province: and it had been done, if the Barbarians could as well have born with our vices, as ſubmitted to our commands. *Druſus* being ſent into this Province firſt ſubdu'd the *Uſipetes*, then over-ran the *Tenctheri*, and the *Catti*. For of the richeſt ſpoils of the *Marcomanni*, he made up a kind of mount after the manner of a Trophey. Afterwards he in like manner ſet upon thoſe moſt valiant Nations, the *Cheruſci*, the *Suevi*, and the *Sicambians*, who having burnt twenty of our Centurions, undertook the war as it were upon that engagement, and that with ſo great a confidence of the victory, that by agreement

they

they divided the prey before-hand. The *Cheruſci* were to have the Horſes, the *Suevians* the Gold and Silver, and the *Sycambrians*, the priſoners. But all happen'd quite contrary. For *Druſus*, being Conquerour, made a prey of their Horſes, their Cattel, their Gold-chains and themſelves, and ſold them. Beſides for the ſecurity of the Provinces he appointed garriſons and guards at all places. All along the River *Meuſe*, the *Elbe*, the *Viſurgis*, and on the banks of the *Rhine*, he cauſed to be erected above fifty Forts. At *Bonna* and *Gelduba* he cauſed Bridges to be built, and ſecur'd them with Ships. He made his way through the *Hercynian* Foreſt, till that time unpaſſable and inacceſſible. In fine, there was ſo great a peace in *Germany*, that the men ſeem'd changed, the ſoil different from what it was, and the air milder and calmer than it was wont to be. At length that young Prince of incomparable valour dying there, the Senate gave him a ſurname from the Province, (an honour it had never done any other) not out of flattery, but in acknowledgement of his merit. But it is more difficult to keep a Province than to make one: they are ſubdu'd by Arms, they are kept by Juſtice. That joy was accordingly but ſhort: the *Germans*, while *Druſus* was General, were rather overcome than abſolutely brought

brought under ſubjection, and had rather comply'd with our manners, than ſubmitted to our Arms. After his death they began to hate *Varus* as well upon the account of his diſſolutions and pride, as his cruelty. Nay he appointed them an aſſembly, and would have adminiſtred Juſtice to them in the midſt of his Camp, as if either the Lictors rods, or the voice of the Cryer could give a check to the violence of the Barbarians. But they who were long before * troubled to find their ſwords grown ruſty, and their Horſes foggy for want of exerciſe, thinking our habits and Laws more inſupportable than our Arms, break forth into open hoſtility, under the conduct of *Arminius*. When in the mean time *Varus* was ſo confident upon the peace, as not to be moved even by a previous diſcovery of the conſpiracy by *Segeſtes*, one of their Princes. Whereupon they fell upon him unprovided and fearing no ſuch thing, nay (ô ſtrange ſecurity!) while he was citing them to appear at his Tribunal, they ſet upon him of all ſides, ſurpriſe his Camp, and three Legions are deſtroy'd. *Varus* ſeeing all loſt, took the ſame fate and reſolution, as *Paulus* had done after the fight at *Cannæ*. Never was there any thing more bloody than the ſlaughter they made through the Woods and Marches, nothing more

* *Mœrerent.*

more intolerable than the inſulting of the Barbarians, eſpecially upon the Advocats, putting out the eies of ſome, and cutting off the hands of others. One of them had his mouth ſow'd up, after they had before cut out his tongue, which one of the Barbarians holding in his hands, ſaid, *O viper, give over hiſſing at length.* Nay they digg'd up the Conſul's body, which the Soldiers had out of piety put under ground. The Barbarians have yet in their poſſeſſion the Enſignes and Eagles of two Legions; the third was ſav'd by the Enſign-bearer, who, to prevent its coming into the enemies hands, took it off, and hid it within the folds of his belt, and ſo eſcaped by skulking in that bloody march. The effect of this overthrow was, that the Empire, which had not ſtop'd at the *Ocean*, met with a check on the banks of the *Rhine*. Thus went things northward. In the Southern parts, there were rather tumults than wars. The *Muſulanians*, and the *Getulians*, bordering upon the *Syrtes*, were reduc'd by *Coſſus*, whence he had the ſurname *Getulicus*. Nay the Victory ſpread farther; *Cæſar* order'd the *Marmarides* and the *Garamantes* to be ſubdu'd by *Furnius*. He alſo might have return'd with the ſurname *Marmaricus*; but his modeſty ſet not ſo high a value on his Victory. In the Eaſt there was

more

more to do with the *Armenians*; thither *Cæsar* sent one of his Nephews. They were both short-liv'd, but one dy'd ere he had gain'd any honour. For *Lucius* dy'd of a disease at *Massilia*; *Cajus*, in *Lycia*, of a wound, while he was employ'd about the reduction of *Armenia* then ready to revolt to the *Parthians*. *Pompey* having vanquish'd King *Tigranes* had brought the *Armenians* to this point of bondage, as to receive Governours from us. That right of ours being interrupted was by this *Caius* reasserted, after a bloody though short engagement. For *Domnes*, whom the King had made Governor of *Artaxata*, pretending he would betray his Master, runs him with his Sword into the Temples while he was earnestly perusing a scroll, which he himself had presented to him, containing the accounts of the Treasures. But the Barbarian pursu'd on all sides by the incensed Army was destroy'd by a sword and a fire, into which, being wounded, he cast himself, and so made some satisfaction to *Cæsar* not yet dead of his wound. In the West, all *Spain* was quiet, save onely that part of it which is adjacent to the rocks of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and lies upon the hither Ocean. Here were two most valiant Nations, the *Cantabrians* and the *Asturians*, who acknowledg'd not jurisdiction of the Empire.

The *Cantabrians* were the first, the more insolent, and more obstinate in the revolt; nay not content to maintain their own liberty, they attempted to rule over their neighbours, and harrassed the *Vaccæans*, the *Curgonians*, and the *Autrigonians* with their frequent incursions. Against these therefore, as such as were reported to be the most daring, *Cæsar* did not put the expedition upon another, but went in person. Being come to *Segisama*, he encamped; afterwards dividing his Army, he compassed the whole Country of *Cantabria*, and subdu'd that savage Nation, like wild beasts taken in a toyl. Nor had they any quiet at Sea, where our Navy charg'd the enemies in the reare. The first engagement with the *Cantabrians* was, under the Walls of *Vellica*. Thence they fled to the most steepy Mountain *Vindius*, where they thought the Ocean would ascend sooner than the *Roman* Armies. Thirdly, the City *Arracillum* made great resistance; but at last was taken, by the Siege of the *Edulian* Mountain compassed with a trench of fifteen miles, by which means the *Romans* falling on of all sides, and the Barbarians being reduc'd to the utmost extremities, they anticipated their own deaths, some by fire, some by the sword, in the midst of their banquets, and some by poison, which is there commonly extracted

tracted out of the Yew-trees, and so the greater part of them prevented that captivity, which they saw coming upon them. *Cæsar* wintring at *Tarracon*, a Sea-Town, receiv'd an account of these things done by *Antistius*, *Furnius*, and *Agrippa*, his Lieutenants. Being come to the Army he forc'd some out of the Mountains, engaged others by Hostages, and according to martial Law exposed some to sale as slaves. The Senate thought the expedition worthy a Lawrel, worthy a triumphal Charriot. But *Cæsar* was already so great, as to slight Triumphs. The *Asturians* having about the same time got a vast Army together were come down out of their Mountains; * nor was their attempt inconsiderate, as is ordinary with Barbarians; but having encamped at the River *Astura*, they divided their Forces into three bodies, and design'd to set upon the three Camps of the *Romans* at the same time. It had been a hazardous and a bloody bout, (* I wish the losse on both sides had been but equal) we having to do with people so valiant, and coming upon us so unexpectedly, and with so much deliberation, if they had not been betray'd by the *Brigæcini*, by whom *Carisius* being forewarned came with the Army and frustrated

* *Nec temere sumptus, ut Barbari, impetus.*

* *Et utinam mutua clade certamen.*

ſtrated their deſigns. Yet was not that done without much bloodſhed. The remainders of that moſt valiant defeated Army eſcaped to the City *Lancia*, where there was ſo ſharp an encounter, that the Soldiry deſiring that the City, being taken, might be fir'd, the General with much ado prevayl'd with them, *That it ſhould be a monument of the Roman victory rather as it ſtood, than burnt.* Here *Auguſtus* put a period to his warlike exploits, and this was the laſt rebellion of *Spain*. From that time there was conſtant fidelity and a continual peace, which proceeded partly from the inclinations of the Inhabitants then more bent thereto, and partly from *Cæſar*'s prudence, who fearing the confidence they deriv'd from their Mountainous habitations, into which they retreated, commanded them thence forward to inhabit in the plains, where his Camp was. * Behold, that indeed was an act of great policy. Men began to make obſervations into the nature of the Country, which was full of Gold-mines, and well ſtor'd with borax and vermilion, and other colours. He therefore commanded the ground to be cultivated. So the *Aſturians* began to underſtand the wealth they had lying under ground, while they digg'd it out for others. All Nations to the

* *Ingentis ecce conſilii illud. Obſervari cæpit natuae*, &c.

the West and South being quieted, as also to the North (onely within the *Rhine* and the *Dannow*) and in like manner to the East, between * *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, those others also which were not subject to the Empire, were yet sensible of its greatnesse, and look'd on the *Roman* people as Conquerors of the world. For even the *Scythians* and *Sarmatians* sent their Ambassadors to us, desiring our friendship. The *Seres* also, and the *Indians*, who live under the very Sun, came with gems and precious stones, and bringing also Elephants among their presents, complain'd of nothing so much as the greatnesse of their journey, which they compleated in four years; and yet the very colour of the men argu'd their coming from under another Sun. The *Parthians* also, as if it repented them of the Victory, of their own accord, return'd the Ensignes at the overthrow given to *Crassus*. So was all mankind reduc'd to a firm and uninterrupted peace, either by conqueſt or compact. And *Cæsar Augustus*, in the seven hundredth year from the first building of the City, presum'd to shut the Temple of double-fac'd *Janus*, which had been shut but twice before him, under King *Numa*, and after the first reduction of *Carthage*. Thence forward, giving his thoughts to peace, he reform'd an age bent

* *Tigris.*

to all enormities, and inclining to diſſolution, by many prudent and ſevere edicts. For theſe ſo many tranſcendent Actions, he was denominated *Perpetual Dictator and Father of the Country*. It was debated in the Senate, whether he ſhould be called *Romulus* becauſe he had eſtabliſh'd the Empire. But the name of AUGUSTUS was thought more ſacred and more venerable, that, even while he lives on Earth, he might, in name and title, be ranked among the Gods.

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